G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

Revenue

File No. 157-18

1918-19

Serial Nos. 1 ~~2~~

(Covers)

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 ~~7~~ August 1920

Part B for ~~[illegible]~~

SUBJECT.

Report of the Under Secretary on Special duty on the introduction of the Scheme for the separation of Judicial and Executive functions into Dists. other than Bangalore and Shimoga.

W D 1250—GPB—30,000 - 28-1-19

G.R.S. 11] 1908.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Courts)

NOTES.

File No. 157-18

FILE HEADING.

Introduction of the scheme relating to the separation of Judicial and executive function into Dts. other than Bangalore & Shimoga.

From

The Under Secretary on Special duty.

No. 50 Dated 23-12-1908 Received 27-12-1908

Diary No. G. 8413	Enclos. Plans petition statement & Report Spare Copies.	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards the final report on the introduction of the scheme relating to the separation of the Judicial & Executive functions into the remaining Dts of the State.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

The report deals mainly with

(1) location & jurisdiction of the courts

(2) Accommodation.

(3) Effect on Police & Jail Depts

2 The jurisdiction of the courts has been

NOTES—First sheet.

GPB -30,000—20-3-06.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 157 of 1918.

Serial No. 0

as ordered in the G.O of 10-5-1918 has been considerably modified (vide Statement)

3) Accomodation for the new courts is insufficient in all the Dts & the Spl. Officer proposes construction of buildings programme spread over 4 years (vide p.5 of the Report) He proposes as an alternative better provision of extra accomodation for the courts in new buildings under construction or for which projects are under preparation.

4) Definite proposals have also been made under each Dt in Part II of the Report

5) The Spl. officer has suggested in p. 6 of Part-I of the Report that on the introduction of the scheme will throw more work on the Police, the D. S. of Police may be requested to watch the working in the Dts of Bangalore & Shimoga and suggest suitable proposals necessitated in the Police depts.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-3-19—S.

G. R. S. 111-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | C5 File No. 157 of 1918.

Serial No.

5) Re. the effect on the Jail Dept. he has suggested that the Lock-ups in the places where new courts are established will have to be enlarged or new ones constructed and that they may be brought under the supervision of the new magistrate.

6) Orders are required on the Dists into which the Schemes is to be introduced at present & on the proposal about the Jurisdiction of the Courts

Submitted for orders.

SG 11/1/19.

7) Orders of Govt are now required as to the Dists in which the scheme is to be introduced next year. As the selection of the dists will be made in consultation with the Fl. Sectt the only questions & points that are to be considered in this connection are

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1739—GPB—'60,000—20-3-19—S.

8403

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Cts. File No. 157 of 1918-19.

Serial No.

questions of jurisdiction location of Courts & selection of officers.

8) The special officer has already reported upon the question of accomodation at the several places at which courts are to be ~~tot~~ located.

9) Furniture & stationery to the 1st & 2nd class Courts will have to be supplied on the scales as ~~that~~ those adopted for the Bldre & Shimoga Dists

10) The necessary draft notifications &c will be put up after the districts are selected.

SBB
17-1-19.

Chief Secy.)

11) Mr Rajagopalachar has gone into the details with care & his proposals & suggestions are very helpful. The report may be printed & kept available for reference.

To present with the other papers [illegible]

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD A 1789—GPB—60,000—20-8-18—S.

G. R. S. VI—G/32] 214

SUBJECT.....

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Diary No. of letter replied to.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

( )

, the *191* .

Date of issue 10/4

Signed by [illegible]

Section [illegible]

File No.

Serial No.

No. 23389 Secl

To

The Superintendent.

Government Printing

Sir,

I am directed to request you to be so good as to get the Preliminary and accompanying Final Reports regarding the Scheme for the separation of Judicial & Executive Functions, printed, and to send by Mr S. P. Rajagopalachar being sent here the proof for approval before copies are finally struck up. ~~I am~~ also to state that not less than 100 ~~Copies~~ of the same may be kept prepared.

I have &c

Plus 2

100 copies of the same as early as possible,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

D. M. 6/4
For Chief Secy

Part II.

Final report regarding the Scheme for the separation of Judicial and Executive Functions.

PART I - - - - - GENERAL

Preliminary. In my report dated 4th September 1918, I dealt with the questions concerning the introduction of the Scheme into the two Districts of Bangalore and Shimoga. As required by para 3 of the Government order dated 19th July 1918 placing me on Special Duty, I now submit detailed proposals for the introduction of the Scheme into the remaining districts. I have visited all the districts, and consulted the Deputy Commissioners and other officers concerned. The proposals embodied in this report have, I may state, the general concurrence of the Deputy Commissioners.

Like the previous report, this report also is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the general aspects of the Scheme requiring consideration and the details connected with each district are discussed in separate notes.

Number of Courts. In Government order No. J.4550-600/Cts. 312-12-1 dated 10th May 1918 sanctioning the Scheme, financial provision is made for eight First class Magistrates' courts (in addition to the three existing First class Magistrates in Bangalore and Mysore cities and the Kolar Gold Fields) and 24 Second class courts. But appendix II to the order showing the tentative distribution of the courts provides for the opening of only 19 courts. After careful consideration of local circumstances and the requirements of each district, it appears to me that the number of courts provided in the same appendix is sufficient to cope with the work at present. If, after some experience is gained, the necessity for an increase in the number of courts

is

is made out, the provision may be utilised. As will appear in the sequel, I have suggested an addition of one Second class court to the Mysore District and the abolition of one court in the Kadur District. The reasons for this recommendation are explained in the notes relating to the districts concerned. In deciding on the number of courts required for each district and distributing the taluks among them, I have proceeded on the assumption that a full time First class Magistrate can deal with 200 First class cases and/also, about 100 criminal appeals per year, and that a Second class Magistrate can deal with about 600 cases per year. Wherever the work for a First class court fell short of this amount, I have suggested that it should be given jurisdiction over Second and Third class cases of one or two taluks. It may be remarked however, that it will not be possible to equalise the work of the courts in all the districts, as a district like Mysore has relatively more work than Kadur or Chitaldrug.

Location of Courts.

Though the total number of courts as indicated in the appendix to the Government order has not been increased, I have suggested for the orders of Government, considerable modifications regarding the location and jurisdiction of courts. The principle underlying these modifications is that the courts should be located in as many centres as possible in the district so as to lighten the area of jurisdiction for each court and also to minimise inconvenience to the litigant public. Under the tentative arrangement, the distance to be traversed in some instances for filing criminal complaints will in practice amount almost to a denial of justice. For instance, people of Molakalmuru, Koppa and Hunsur will have to go even

I attach herewith a comparative statement showing side by side the location and jurisdiction of courts tentatively sanctioned by Government and my present proposals for convenience of reference. It will be seen therefrom that modifications have been suggested in the case of all districts except Tumkur. The location of courts in a larger number of centres in the districts has rendered it necessary to give Second and Third class jurisdiction over certain taluks, especially the taluks contiguous to the district head-quarters, to First class Magistrates. This arrangement has the additional advantage of providing sufficient work to First class Magistrates who would otherwise have very little work. In Kadur, Chitaldrug and Hassan districts, the number of First class cases was about or below 100 and it is necessary to give them additional work to keep them fairly employed.

Accommodation

I have visited the existing office buildings in most of the places in which the establishment of the new courts has been proposed. Generally speaking there is a great deal of congestion in most of the buildings and it is hardly possible to provide sufficient accomodation in the existing buildings for locating the new courts in the centres selected. New buildings will have to be

even for third class cases to courts located at Chitaldrug, Chikmaglur and Mysore respectively. The inconvenience will not be confined to the public alone. It will also affect Government officers who have to attend these courts on duty such as the police, medical officers etc., and will involve increased expenditure to Government owing to travelling allowences, etc.

be constructed for these courts in all the districts. The courses open to Government in making this provision are either to construct separate buildings altogether to house these courts or to provide extra accomodation for the courts in new buildings/under construction or which are for which projects are under preparation or investigation. The latter course appears preferable, because it will be more economical in every way. In the detailed district reports, I have suggested the adoption of this course, in whatever localities it was practicable. If this principle be accepted I would suggest that a circular order may be issued immediately to the Deputy Commissioners, Public Works Department and other officers concerned to bear this in mind when proposing or designing new buildings for public offices in places selected. It will not be easy, if this proposal is to be carried out, to estimate the total cost that Government will have to incur in providing accomodation for the new courts under the Separation Scheme.

If however new buildings are to be constructed separately for the courts, the rough total cost for buildings will amount to Rs. 2½ Lakhs as shown below:-

2 Combined buildings for First and Second class courts at Rs. 26500 each. — Rs. 53,000

17 Buildings for Second class courts at Rs. 11500 each 195500

Total Rs 248500

The above figures do not include buildings at Bangalore, Closepet, Tumkur and Hunsur.

I submit herewith two rough type designs of buildings that may be suitable for the purpose. The first design is that of a SPR building to accomodate a First class and a second class court; the second, either a First or a Second class court.

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Building Programme. It will, of course, be not possible for Government to incur all this expenditure at once. A programme of building work has to be prepared in the order of urgency. I would suggest the following programme for the consideration of Government.

Buildings for

Mysore District Shimoga District	1919-20.
Kolar District Tumkur District	1920-21.
Chitaldrug Dist. Hassan District.	1921-22.
Kadur District	1922-23.

Recruitment. Three alternative schemes have been suggested in my first report and orders of Government may be passed on the same.

Administrative Control and Cadre. It has been suggested in my previous report that the new Magistrates may, until the Scheme is fully brought into effect, be placed under the control of the District Magistrates. The officers who may be appointed as Magistrates in the tentative stages may be given the option of retaining their present grades of pay or of drawing the scales of pay fixed in para 6 of the Government order of 10th May 1918.

The actual strength of officers required for filling up the appointments of Magistrates will be known definitely only after the Scheme is carried into effect completely. It will be better therefore to wait till the Scheme is introduced into all the districts to fix the cadre finally and include it in the cadre of the Judicial dept. as contemplated in the Government order quoted above. The administrative control over the Magistrates may then be vested entirely in the Chief Court.

(7

The effect on Police and Jail Depts.

The introduction of the Scheme is likely to affect the working of two departments of Government somewhat closely viz., the Police and the Jails. The Police Department is as much interested as the Magistracy in the trial and disposal of all cognizable cases. The diminution in the number of criminal courts is likely to throw a large amount of additional work on the Police in those taluks where a new court is not constituted. The Police will have to escort prisoners to the head-quarters of the courts; the officers connected with the cases will have to be moving up and down involving some expenditure of time and money. How far all this will affect their work of prevention and detection of offences and whether any increase of the force will be necessary can be judged only after some experience is gained of the working of the Scheme in the Bangalore and Shimoga districts. The Inspector-General of Police may be requested to watch the working of the Scheme in the two districts and suggest suitable proposals in regard to other districts which experience may dictate to be necessary.

It will be a great advantage for the speedy disposal of cases if a Prosecuting Inspector of Police is attached to each court or group of courts as may be necessary, instead of having one officer at the district head-quarters.

With regard to the lock-ups, as each of the courts has a very large area of jurisdiction, it is likely that additional accommodation for prisoners will be needed in the places where new courts are established. The lock-ups there will have to be suitably enlarged, or new ones constructed. In some district head-quarter towns, like Hassan, the district lock-ups also will have

have to be enlarged as henceforth all prisoners in first class cases will have to be brought up to and lodged in the district head quarters. The requirements in this respect in the case of each district may be called for from the Inspector-General of Prisons after consulting the District Magistrates concerned.

In this connection, it may not be out of place to suggest that a reorganisation of the lock-ups establishment seems necessary. At present taluk lock-ups are under the control of Sub-Registrars or Assistant Surgeons but the staff forms part of the local Police force. It seems preferable to have a separate establishment for the lock-ups in every district unconnected with the Police and to place them under the supervision of the new Magistrates, subject to the general control of the District Magistrate.

In my previous report, I have dealt with subsidiary questions such as the notifications to be issued in regard to the construction of new courts, selection of officials, supply of stationery, and furniture etc., and orders of Government issued thereon in G.O. dated 1st November 1918.

I wish to add, in conclusion, that a statement containing the gist of my proposals about the location and jurisdiction of the new courts has been demi-officially sent to the Registrar of the Chief Court and the Inspector-General of Police.

Under Sec'y

Wd 2364

Part II

Kolar District.

Jurisdiction and location of Courts.

According to the Government Order, there are to be three 2nd class courts for the District, - located at the following places viz., Kolar town, Kolar Gold Fields and Chickballapur, and two 1st class courts, one at Kolar and the other at Kolar Gold Fields.

The accompanying table gives the statistics of criminal cases filed in the District for the last three years. The number of courts sanctioned for the District seems sufficient to cope with the work. In view of the special circumstances of the Kolar Gold Fields, the 1st class Magistrate there may take up all classes of cases arising in that area, as he is doing at present.

The location of the other courts seems to require some alteration. I would suggest that the 2nd class ~~xxxxx~~ courts proposed to be located at Kolar Gold Fields may be located at Chintamani and that the other two courts may remain at Kolar and Chickballapur as already ordered by Government. The 2nd class court at Kolar Gold Fields was intended in the Government Order to have jurisdiction, not over the Kolar Gold Fields but over the taluks of Malur, Mulbagal and Bowringpet. For the two former taluks, Kolar will be a more convenient centre than the Kolar Gold Fields which is a costly place and has little or no accommodation. By this arrangement the disposal of cases in the Kolar Gold Fields area will not suffer, as the 1st class Magistrate there will deal will all cases there. For emergencies, there will be the Munsiff Magistrate who may have Magisterial powers without trying cases ordinarily.

Chintamani which is a growing commercial town of some importance will be an admirable centre for the taluks of Chintamani, Srinivaspur and Siddlaghatta,

Siddlaghatta, all of which are now connected by Railway. The location of a court at Chintamani will also help in giving some relief to the Chickabballapur - court which, according to the tentative arrangement, will have five taluks including Gudibanda Sub-taluk. Siddlaghatta may therefore be placed under the Chintamani court.

For these reasons, I propose and the Deputy Commissioner agrees with me, that the courts in the Kolar District may be distributed as noted under:-

1st class courts.

(1) 1st class Magistrate, Kolar	-	All 1st class cases of the District except those of the Kolar - Gold Fields.
(2) 1st class Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields	-	All 1st, 2nd and 3rd class cases of the Kolar Gold Fields.

2nd class courts.

(1) Kolar	-	Kolar, Mulbagal, Malur and Bowringpet (except the Kolar Gold Fields areas).
(2) Chintamani	-	Chintamani, Srinivaspur and Siddlaghatta.
(3) Chickballapur	-	Chickballapur, Goribidnur, Bagepalli and the Sub-taluk of Gudibanda.

Accommodation. Kolar Town.

Permanent provision has to be made for a 1st class and one 2nd class court. As no accommodation can be provided for in the existing offices, the - following three alternative proposals are submitted in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner and the Executive Enginner -

(1) An upper story may be added to the District - office Building (design already prepared) and two - small rooms added to the building in rear of the District office to serve as record rooms to the District office. If this is sanctioned the two new courts may be

be located in the ground floor in the portion now occupied by the Deputy Commissioner. The extension to the present Munsiff's court building may in this event, be permanently given to the Munsiff and the new building for this court will then be unnecessary: or

(2) Construction of a new Munsiff's court and locating the two new courts in the present Munsiff's court building: or

(3) A new building may be constructed to accommodate all the Law courts in the District Head-Quarter, the present Munsiff's court being given to the Deputy Commissioner's office in lieu of the upper storey.

Kolar Gold Fields. No fresh accommodation is required as a 2nd class court tentatively sanctioned in the Government Order is proposed to be removed from the Kolar Gold Fields.

Chickballapur. A new building is necessary. The old traveller's bungalow may temporarily be used for the new court.

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Chintamani. A new building is necessary. Temporary accommodation may be had by hiring some building.

be held as a permanent measure in the Jui Jitsu shed opposite to the Taluk cutcherry after carrying out necessary additions and improvements to make it suitable for the purpose. The cost of improving it is estimated by the Deputy Commissioner at about - Rs. 2500/-. It is understood that orders have issued for the disbandment of the Jui Jitsu classes.

The Deputy Commissioner has accpeted both - these suggestions.

Maddagiri. There is no accommodation either in the taluk cutcherry or in the Sub Division office. A new - building is absolutely necessary. It may be constructed in the new extension that is being laid out.

Tiptur. A new building is necessary and it may be constructed in the new extension between the Taluk ~~cutcherry~~ office and the Traveller's bungalow.

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Mysore District.

Jurisdiction and location of courts.

In the Government Order, three 2nd class courts have been sanctioned by Government to be located at Nanjangud, Mysore and Mandya in addition to two 1st class courts. Under this arrangement the courts at Mysore and Nanjangud will each have jurisdiction over four taluks and the court at Mandya over five taluks and a Sub taluk.

From the statistics appended hereto, it is seen that the number of 2nd and 3rd class cases excluding those of the Mysore city and taluk and also those disposed of by the Bench of Magistrates at Mysore, comes to about 2,700. It will not be possible for three 2nd class courts to cope with this heavy work, each court having an average of about 900 cases a year. Moreover the large area under the jurisdiction of each will also entail considerable inconvenience to parties. It seems therefore necessary to have at least one more 2nd class court for this district.

As regards the location of the courts, after careful consideration and discussion with local officers, I would recommend that the four courts may be located at Nanjangud, Hunsur, French Rocks and Mandya.

The necessity for a court at Hunsur is quite clear. Some parts of this taluk are more than 60 or 70 miles from Mysore. It is an important taluk including some semi-malnad areas; and the court if given jurisdiction over Yedatore, Heggadevankote and Hunsur Taluks, will have compact area under it.

This arrangement will involve the abolition of the second class court at Mysore; but it will not be a great hardship, because the jurisdiction over the Mysore city and taluk will rest with the City Magistrate (First class) Mysore, and in addition there will be a Bench Magistrate's court in the Mysore City.

The following distribution of jurisdiction among the several courts seems to be the best under the circumstances:-

I First Class Courts.

(1)	City Magistrate, Mysore	-All classes of cases of the Mysore City and Taluk.
(2)	First class Magistrate, Mysore - -	All 1st class cases of the District(except the Mysore City and taluk) and the 2nd & 3rd class cases of the T. Narsipur Taluk.

II Second Class Courts.

(1)	Hunsur - -	The taluks of Hunsur Yedatore and Heggadadevankote.
(2)	Nanjangud - -	Nanjangud, Chamarajnagar, Gundlupet and ~~French Rocks~~ Yelandur.
(3)	French Rocks -	Seringapatam, Krishnarajpet and French Rocks (Sub-taluks)
(4)	Mandya - -	Mandya, Malavalli and Nagamangala.

The only item that requires some explanation is the assignment of T. Narsipur taluk to the Mysore First class Magistrate's court. The Nanjangud court will have very heavy work, if T. Narsipur is added to it. It is therefore suggested that it may be tacked on to the First class Magistrate's court. The latter officer will have roughly 150 cases a year and can therefore easily deal with this additional work also.

The disposal of criminal work in the Yelandur Jaghir requires some consideration. Apart from other administrative reasons, uniformity of procedure will require that the Amildar of Yelandur should be divested of Magisterial functions which he is exercising at present, when the scheme is ~~applied~~ enforced in respect of the other Amildars of the District. I would suggest that the jurisdiction over Yelandur Taluk may be given to

to the second class Magistrate of Nanjangud.

Accommodation. The existing offices in the places selected in the District are so congested that it is necessary to provide new buildings for courts except at Hunsur.

In Mysore city, the Deputy Commissioner informed me that a proposal is under consideration for erecting a new taluk Cutcherry opposite the Public Office building. It will be convenient if accommodation could be provided in this building for the ~~two~~ ~~xx~~ First class Magistrates' courts.

In Mandya, Nanjangud and French Rocks, new buildings are quite necessary.

In Hunsur some of the buildings recently taken over by the Government may be utilised for holding a second class court with suitable modifications.

The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that temporary accommodation could be had in all the places for the courts, if sufficient notice were given to him.

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Jurisdiction and location of courts.

According to the sanctioned scheme, there will be one 1st class and two 2nd class Magistrates' courts for the district located in Hassan and Channarayapatna. The former will have jurisdiction over the taluks of Hassan and Belur and Manjarabad and the Sub-Taluk of Alur; and the latter over the taluks of Channarayapatna, Holenarsipur, Arkalgud and Arsikere.

This arrangement is fairly convenient but it has certain disadvantages. Cases arising in the malnad portions of the district comprised in the Manjarabad and Belur taluks will have to come up for trial at Hassan. The difficulties of the people in the Malnad, especially during the monsoon are well known and it will be a great boon to parties, witnesses etc., if one of the courts were established at Saklespur. The important interests represented by the Coffee industry will also find it an advantage to have a Magistrate's court at Saklespur which will be a convenient centre for the taluks of Manjarabad and Belur and the Sub-taluk of Alur. I would therefore recommend that one of the 2nd class courts may be shifted from Hassan to Saklespur.

The people of Belur have sent in a representation praying that a 2nd class court may be located there. But I think Saklespur is more suitable than Belur.

The other second class court may be located at Holenarsipur instead of at Channarayapatna. The former is more central, the head quarters of a Munsiff and a thriving town. It is now connected with Hassan by railway. For these reasons, Government have located the head quarters of the new Revenue Sub Division there. This court may be given jurisdiction

jurisdiction over Hole-Narsipur, Channarayapatna and Arkalgud taluks.

There only remain the taluks of Hassan and Arsikere. These two may be conveniently placed under the first class Magistrate of Hassan. The average number of First class cases per year in the district is only about 100 and he can easily look after the second and third class cases of these two taluks also. As Arsikere is now only two hours' run from Hassan by railway, the people of Arsikere taluk will not be put to any hardship.

The Deputy Commissioner is agreeable to the proposals outlined above. The distribution and jurisdiction of the courts as re-arranged will be as noted under :-

1st class court.

Hassan - All the First class cases of the district and the 2nd and 3rd class cases of the taluks of Hassan and Arsikere.

2nd class courts.

(1) Saklespur - The taluks of Saklespur and Belur and the Sub-Taluk of Alur.

(2) Hole-Narsipur- The taluks of Hole-Narsipur, Channarayapatna and Arkalgud.

Accommodation. For the permanent location of the courts, new buildings have to be constructed in all the three places. It is understood that Government have sanctioned in their Order No.11890/E.C.40-17-2 dated 8th June 1918 the construction of a combined office at Hassan for the offices of the District Economic Superintendent, District Superintendent of Police, etd. The Deputy Commissioner proposes to make provision for the first class Magistrate's court in this building. This may be approved.

As regards Hole-Narsipur, a new building will be needed for the new Revenue Sub Division office. Additional accommodation for the new court may be

WL 2364

be provided in ~~this~~ this building.

A new building will be necessary at Saklespur.

The Deputy Commissioner stated that temporary accommodation might be arranged for in all the places, if sufficient time is given.

Chitaldrug District.

Jurisdiction and location of courts.

According to the Government Order, there will be one First class and two second class Magistrates courts, one at Chitaldrug and the other at Davangere. The second class court at Chitaldrug has jurisdiction over the taluks of Chitaldrug, Hiriyur, Chellakere and Molakalmuru and that at Davanggere over the taluks of Davangere, Holalkere, Hosadurga and Jagalur and the Sub-Taluk of Harihar.

The average total number of second and third class cases filed for the whole District per year will be about 1020 and the first class cases about - 77.

The District is one of long distances and the arrangement suggested in the Government Order will, it is apprehended, be found to be somewhat inconvenient. Molakalmuru, for instance, is about 50 miles - from Chitaldrug and the frontier portions are still more inaccessible. It will be a great hardship both to private litigants as well as to Government officials who have to attend the Courts on duty to go - such long distances for petty offences. If a court is located at Challakere, it will meet the difficulty to some extent, though not entirely. This court may have jurisdiction over the taluks of Challakere Molakalmuru, Hiriyur and Jagalur.

The Davangere court may have jurisdiction over the taluks assigned to it except Jagalur which may be transferred to the Challakere court.

The first class Magistrate will have very little work as the average number of first class cases per year is only 77. He may be given jurisdiction over Chitaldrug taluk also.

The location and jurisdiction of the courts in the

in the District may be as noted under :-

First class court.

Chitaldrug-	All first class cases of the District and also the second and third class cases of the Chitaldrug taluk.

Second class courts.

Challakere-	The taluks of Challakere, Holalkalmuru, Hiriyur and Jagalur.
Davangere -	The taluks of Davangere, Holalkere and Hosadurga and the Subtaluk of Harihar.

Accommodation. The Deputy Commissioner proposes that the first class court at Chitaldrug may be located in the rooms now occupied by the Maramat and Conference sections of the District office which may be shifted to the rooms now occupied by the Forest office which may be removed to a rented building. It will probably be more convenient to construct a new building for the first class court at Chitaldrug.

At Davangere and Challakere, new buildings have to be constructed, as no other accommodation is available.

Kadur District.

Jurisdiction and location of courts.

Under the tentative scheme there will be a first class court at Chickmagalur and two second class courts for the districts viz., at Chickmagalur and Tarikere. The court at Chickmagalur will have jurisdiction over the taluks of Chickmagalur, Mudgere and Koppa and that at Tarikere over the taluks of Tarikere and Kadur and the Sub-taluk of Narasimharajapura.

The total number of second and third class cases for the whole District excluding the cases tried by Bench of Magistrate at Chickmagalur is about 782 on the average and first class cases about 58 a year.

In view of the limited amount of criminal work in the District, I am of opinion that one second class court is enough for this District in addition to the first class court. The first class Magistrate at Chickmagalur may take up the taluks of Chickmagalur and Mudgere in addition to the first class cases. The second class Magistrate of Tarikere may have jurisdiction over the taluks of Kadur, Tarikere and Koppa and the Sub taluk of Narasimharajapura.

The cases of the Sringeri Jaghir may also be tried by the second class Magistrate of Tarikere as the Amildar of the ~~Sringeri~~ Jaghir will have to be divested of his Magisterial functions.

This arrangement does away with the necessity for another second class court for the District and it will also provide sufficient work for the first class Magistrate who will otherwise have practically no work at all.

The jurisdiction of the courts under the arrangement proposed will be as noted under :-

First class courts.

Chickmagalur - All first class cases of the District and the second

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second and third class cases of the Chickmagalur and Mudgere taluks.

Secind class court.

Tarikere — The taluks of Tarikere, Koppa and Kadur and the Sub-taluk of Narasimharajapura and the Sringeri Jaghir.

Accommodation. New buildings for the courts in the District will have to be constructed and it is not possible to make any readjustment either at Chickmagalur ~~and~~ or at Tarikere.

A Rajagopal

2

District.	Jurisdiction and location of Courts tentatively fixed in Govt.Order No. 4550-600/Cts.312-12-1 dated 10-5-18		Proposals of the Special Officer.		Remarks.
K O L A R.	I. (1) Special Magistrate, 1st class, Kolar	1st class cases of the District except the K.G. Fields.	I. 1st class Courts (1) 1st class Magistrate, Kolar.	All 1st class cases of the District except those of the K.G.F. - area	
	(2) Special Magistrate, 1st class, K.G.F.	The Kolar Gold Fields.	(2) 1st class Magistrate, K.G.F.	All 1st, 2nd & 3rd class - cases of the K.G.F.	
	II. Special Magistrate, 2nd class		II. 2nd class courts.		
	(1) Kolar	The Taluks of Kolar, Srinivaspur & Chintamani	(1) Kolar	The Taluks of Kolar, Mulbagal, Malur & Bowring-pet (except - K.G.F.area)	
	(2) Chikballapur	The taluks of Chikballapur, Goribidnur, Bagepalli, Sidlaghatta and the Sub-Taluk of - Gudibanda.	(2) Chikballapur	The taluks of - Chikballapur, Goribidnur and Bagepally and the Sub-Taluk of Gudibanda.	
	(3) Kolar Gold Fields	The taluks of Bowringpet, Mulbagal and Malur.	(3) Chintamani	The taluks of - Chintamani, Srinivaspur and Sidlaghatta.	
T u m k u r.	I. Special Magistrate, 1st class, Tumkur	1st class cases of the District.	The arrangement ordered is convenient and may be confirmed.		

	II.Special Magistrate, 2nd class			
	(1) Tumkur 27	The taluks of - Tumkur, Gubbi and Kunigal.		
	(2) Tiptur	The taluks of Tiptur and Chiknayakanhalli, and the sub-Taluk of Turuvekere		
	(3) Maddagiri.	The taluks of Maddagiri Pavagada and Sira and the Sub-Taluk of Koratagere.		
Mysore.	I.			
	(1) City Magistrate, Mysore	The 1st class cases of the Mysore City and Taluk.	I. 1st class courts	
			(1) City Magistrate, Mysore.	All cases of the Mysore City and Taluk.
	(2) Special Magistrate, 1st class, Mysore.	The 1st class cases of the District (excluding those of the Mysore Taluk).	(2) 1st class Magistrate, Mysore.	All 1st class cases of the District (except Mysore City and Taluk). & - the 2nd & 3rd class cases of the T.Narasipur Taluk.
	II, Special Magistrate, 2nd class.		II. 2nd class Courts.	
	(1) Mysore	The taluks of Mysore, Hunsur, Yedatore and Heggadadevankote	(1) Hunsur	The taluks of Hunsur, Yedatore and Heggadadevankote.
	(2) Mandya	The taluks of Mandya Malavalli, Seringapatam, Krishnarajpet & Nagamangala and the Sub-Taluk of French rocks.	2) Mandya	The taluks of - Mandya, Malavalli & Nagamangala.

SPL

Mysore.	(3) Nanjangud.	The taluks of T.Narasipur, Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar & Gundlupet.	(3) Nanjangud.	The taluks of Nanjangud, nagar, (& Yelanc
			(4) Frenchrocks	The talu dya, Malavalli & Nagamangala.
Hassan.	I. Special Magistrate 1st class, Hassan	1st class cases of the District.	I. 1st class court, Hassan.	All 1st class cases of the District and the 2nd and 3rd - class cases of the taluks of Hassan & Arsikere.
	II. Special Magistrate, 2nd class		II. 2nd class courts	
	(1) Hassan	The taluks of Hassan Manjarabad and Belur and the Sub-Taluk of Alur.	(1) Saklespur	The taluks of Saklespur and Belur and the Sub-taluk of Alur.
	(2) Chennarayapatna	The taluks of Chennarayapatna, Arsikere, Hole-Narasipur and Arkalgud.	(2) Hole-Narasipur	The taluks of Hole-Narasipur, Chennarayapatna and Arkalgud.
Chitaldrug.	I. Special Magistrate, 1st class, Chitaldrug	1st class cases of the district.	I. 1st class Court, Chitaldrug.	All 1st class cases of the District and also the 2nd and 3rd class cases of the Chitaldrug Taluk.
	II. Special Magistrate, 2nd class		II. 2nd class courts.	
	(1) Davangere	The taluks of Davangere, Holalkere, Hosadurga and Jagalur & the Sub-Taluk of Harihar.	(1) Davangere.	The taluks of Davangere Holalkere and Hosadurga & the Sub-Taluk of Harihar.
		The taluks of Chi-	(2) Challakere	The taluks of Challakere

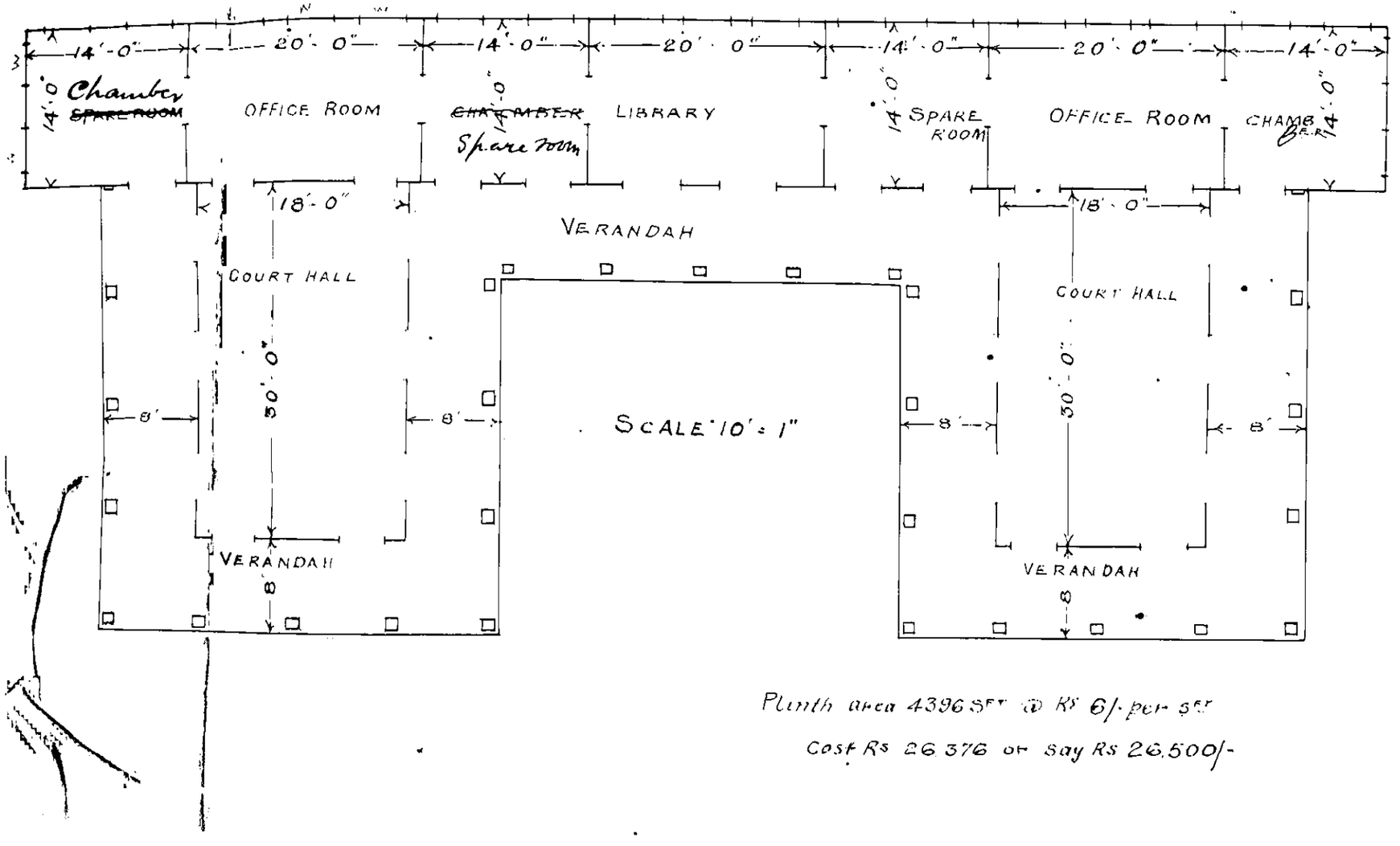
		Molkalmuru		
Kadur.	I. Special Magistrate, 1st class, Chikmagalur.	1st class cases of the District.	I. 1st class Court, Chikmagalur	All 1st class cases of the District and the 2nd and 3rd class cases of the taluks of Chikmagalur and Mudegere.
	II. Special Magistrate, 2nd class.		II. 2nd class court, Tarikere.	The taluks of Tarikere, Koppa and Kadur and the Sub-Taluk of Narasimharajapura and the Sringeri Jahgir.
	(1) Tarikere	The taluks of Tarikere and Kadur and the Sub-Taluk of Narasimharajapura		
	(2) Chikmagalur	The taluks of Chikmagalur, Mudegere and Koppa.		

28

Shimoga

Under Sec 7

DESIGN FOR DOUBLE COURT HALL



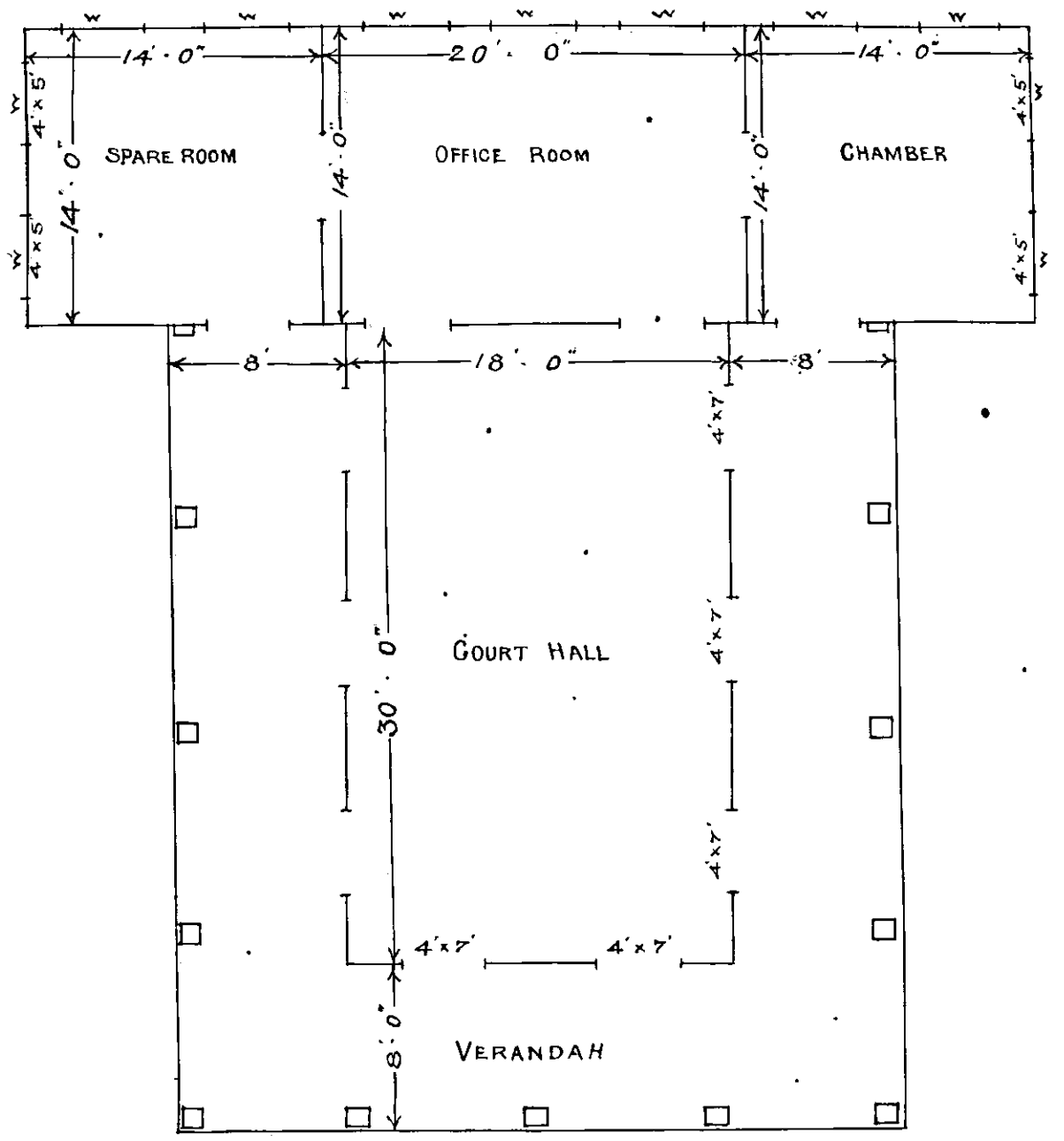
Plinth area 4396 SFT @ Rs 6/- per SFT

Cost Rs 26 376 or say Rs 26,500/-

Sgd Rajagopal

DESIGN FOR COURT HALL

SCALE 8'=1"



PLINTH AREA 1915 SFT @ RS 6 PER SFT

COST RS 11,490/- OR SAY RS 11,500/-

(34)

estimate. Usual rates according to the present market rates are allowed and call for no remarks.

E Ramalingam
10-12-1978
Draughtsman Supervisor
Tumkur District

Report to accompany the estimate for converting Jui Jutsu school building in the Compound of Taluk Cutcherry Tumkur, into a first class magistrate's Court.

Jui Jutsu School is a Square building measuring 28½ feet Square. It is within the compound of the Taluk Cutcherry. The interior margin of the Square hall is surrounded by a cuddapah floored platform, with a sink in the centre measuring 22½ feet Square. This is filled with Sand so that the wrestlers may play about.

It is now proposed to convert this into a first class magistrate's court by partitioning the hall with a brick wall 10 feet in height running East and West. The northern portion that measures 28½' x 18⅜' will be the court hall having the entrance to its West. There are now 4 windows measuring 3' x 4½' in the proposed court hall and 2 more windows are proposed to be inserted to give more light and air.

The Southern portion will be

be partitioned off by 2 walls 10 feet in height, which will give 3 rooms. The room towards East will be the Magistrate's office room, the central one will be his private room, and the one towards the West will be available for the court clerk.

As the building is very much exposed it is now proposed to add Verandahs towards South and West to which the doors open. This will also be useful for servants to wait outside during court hours.

The present building has got Zinc Sheet roof supported by Teak wood purlins running from East to West. These purlins are now supported by 2 iron trusses. As the room will get very hot in the day since Zinc Sheets are used for the roofing, it is now proposed to remove the present roof and font on Mangalore tiles instead. Necessary wood work is provided in the estimate to suit for a Mangalore tiled roofing. The present trusses and purlins will be retained and rafters will be nailed to the purlins. All the required provisions are made in the

Detailed Estimate of the probable cost for alterations and additions to Jetijutsu School, Converting it into 1st class Magistrate Court at Trivellur.

Trivellur Taluk. Trivellur District.

Details of work	Nos.	Dimentions			Contents	Total.
Excavating foundation:—						
Earth work:—						
Inside. Longitudinal wall	1	28 1/2	1 1/2	3	128	
Cross walls	2	8 13/16	1 1/2	3	79	
Steps	2	6	3	1 1/2	18.	
Retaining wall in front	1	38 1/16	1 1/2	3	171	
" at Side	1	36 7/8	1 1/2	3	166	
" at ends	2	4 11/16	1 1/2	3	42	
Filling in basement						
Varandah all round	1	67 1/2	4 7/8	1 1/4	411	
Total in cft.						1015
Total Earth work in c yds.						38.
Burnt Stone in mortar inside foundation and basement.						
Longitudinal wall	1	28 1/2	1 1/2	3	128	
Cross walls	2	8 13/16	1 1/2	3	79	
Varandah:—						
Retaining wall front at foundation	1	38 1/16	1 1/2	3	171	
" at Side	1	36 7/8	1 1/2	3	166	
" ends	2	4 11/16	1 1/2	3	42	

Retaining wall front at basement	1	37 11/16	1 1/8	1 2/3	69	
" at Sides	1	37 1/16	1 1/8	1 2/3	68	
" at ends	2	4 14/16	1 1/8	1 2/3	19	
Total burnt Stone in mortar in c.ft.						742

Burnt Brick in mortar: —

Superstructure: —

Long walls	1	28 1/2	1 1/8	10	321	
Cross walls	2	9	1 1/8	10	203	
Steps at both sides	2	6	2	1 1/2	36	
Total c.ft.					560	

Deduct for:

Doors	4	3	6	1 1/8	81	
Stone Lintels over doors	4	3 1/2	1 1/8	1/3	5	
Stone Slabs over Steps	2	6	3	1/3	12	
				Total	108	
Balance Burnt Brick in mortar in c.ft						452

Burnt Stone Slabs dressed 4" Thick —

Over retaining wall in front	1	37 4/16	1 1/8	(4")	42	
" at Side	1	37 1/16	1 1/8	(4")	42	
" at ends	2	2 14/16	1 1/8	(4")	11	
" Steps	2	6	3	(4")	36	
Total burnt Slabs in Sq feet					131	
Deduct old Slabs	1	6	3	(4")	18	
Balance new Slabs						113
Removing & relaying old Slabs of Steps	1	6	3	4"	18	18
Still Inside (less 3" each side as there is already flooring)	1	22 1/2	22 1/2		506	
Varandah front	1	35 7/16	4 7/8		176	
do. at Side	1	30 9/16	4 7/8		152	
Cills of doors — Lump Sum					6	
Total						840

Deduct for :—						
Inside Long wall	1	22½	1⅛		26	
" Cross walls	2	6	1⅛		14	
Total					40.	
Balance Cadastral Slabs in Sq						8.00
Doors (Teak wood):—						
Doors	5	3	6		90	90
Windows with iron bars	2	3	4½		27	27
Cut Stone pillars with pedestals base and capitals	9	.	.	.	9	9
Teak wood wrought and put up :—						
Rafters at 2½' apart including for joints:—						
Left Slope of roof	1×14	30	2½"	4½"	32.80	
Right Slope of roof	1×14	21	2¼	1½	23.00	
For Varandah in front	14	9½	2½	4½	10.40.	
Rafters and hip rafters — Lumpsum					7.00	
Breastsummer all round	1	78	½	¾	29.30	
Total teak wood wrought & put up in c.ft						102.50
Fascia board all round including dormar	1	140			140.	140 Rft
Finials	3				3	3
Roofing with 1st class Mangalore tiles on 1" teak reepers:						
Longer side	1	28	34		952	
Shorter side	1	28	20		560	
Varandah front	1	40	8½		340	
Total Mangalore tiles in squares					1852	18.52.
Ridge tiles laid in mortar	51	.	.	.	51	51
For dormer fascia (Extra) Lump Sum					Rs	~~50/-~~ 75/-
Removing the existing Zinc sheets and inserting a door into the old wall and inserting rafters at front. Lump Sum						Rs 37/-

Plastering with mortar 1" thick.

Inside :- Long: walls both sides	1	2	28½	10	570
" - Cross walls	2	2	9	10	360
" Top of long:r cross walls	1		46½	1⅛	52
Faces of Steps	2	2	6	1½	18
ends of Steps	2	2	2	1½	12
for jambs and recess of doors	5		16	1⅛	90
Total					1102
Deduct for: doors on both sides	2	4	2½	5½	110

Balance mortar plastering 1" thick in Square ——— 9.92

White washing the building Lump Sum ——— Rs 15/-

wood oiling & painting &c to doors rafters and pillars &c. } Lump Sum ——— Rs 35/-

Binding wall over roofing with finials &c. Lump Sum ——— Rs 15/-

Abstract

Estimate of the probable cost for alterations and additions to Jujutsu School, Converting it into 1st class magistrate court at Tumkur. Tumkur district.

Items of work.	per	Rate	quantity	cost	Total
Earth work:	C ft	- 3 -	38	7	
Burnt Stone in mortar	C. ft	- 3 6	742	162	
Burnt Brick in mortar	C. ft	- 3 6	452	99	
Burnt Stone Slabs dressed	S. ft	- 6 -	113	42	
Removing and replacing old burnt Slabs	S ft	- 1 6	18	2	
Cadapah Slabs flooring in cement (1) & cement pointing	Sq ft	30 - -	8.00	240	
Teak wood panelled doors with hinges bolts &c	Sq ft	2 4 -	90 -	202	
" windows with iron bars	Sq ft	2 12 / 3 12	27	74	
Stone pillars with pedastals	each	17 - -	9	153	
Teak wood wrought and put up	C ft	5 8 -	102.50	564	
Fine board (Teak wood)	R ft	- 12 -	140	105	
Finials	each	3 " "	3	9	
Roofing with 1st class Mangalore tiles on 1" teak reepers	Sqr	30 - -	18.52	556	
Ridge tiles set in mortar	R ft	- 6 -	51	19	
For varnish work in	Lump Sum			Rs	15
Removing the existing zinc sheets and inserting a door into the old wall &c	L.S.			Rs	37
Plastering with mortar 1" thick	Sqr	3 - -	9.92	30	
White washing 2 coats	Lump Sum			Rs	15
wood oiling & painting &c to doors & rafters, pillars &c complete	L.S.			Rs	35
Building wall over roofing with finials &c complete	L.S.			Rs	15
			Total		2381
			Contingencies		119
			Grand total		2500

E Ramachandra
Maramat Supervisor. 10-12-18
Tumkur district

Maramat Department.

Tumkur District

Detailed Estimate of the probable cost for alterations and additions to Jujutsu School, converting it into 1st class Magistrate court at Tumkur

Tumkur Taluk.
Tumkur District.

Amount of Estimate Rs 2500/-

(37

Bangalore,

~~20th~~ June 1918
1st July

TO 2285
3-7-18

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter, without date, asking for an interview with the Dewan for a deputation of the towns-people of Belur in connection with the proposal to locate the Special Magistrate's Cour at Chennarayapatna, I am desired to say that the representations contain ed in your letter and the proceeding of the public meeting sent therewith will receive due consideration/and that it ~~will be~~ is unnecessary for any deputation to meet the Dewan. If ~~you~~ are ~~however~~ particular ~~of seeing~~ about meeting him, he will be glad to ~~meet you~~ receive them between 8 and 10 a.m. on Friday the ~~5th~~ 12th July at his residence.

Yours faithfully,

P.S.D.

K. Thammayya, Esqr.,
Coffee Planter, Belur.

DIARY - 5167

Forwarded, Laffer
issue, to the Chief
Secretary for information
favour & necessary action
B.O.

Shivamurthy
Dewan

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
III
JUDICIAL
4 JUL 1918

1-7-18

Submd. May this be forwarded to the Efficiency Audit Officer?

Mr. S. Rajagopalachary

2516

Sir M. Visveshwarraya, Kt.
K.C.I.E
Dewan of Mysore

Sir

I herewith beg to forward to you a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of the people of Belur Taluk held in the Town Hall of Belur on the 11th instant, and beg to invite your attention to the need for instituting a Criminal Court in Belur instead of Channarayapatna, exercising jurisdiction over the Taluks of Belur, Sakleshpur, Alur, as embodied in the resolution unanimously passed at the meeting. The arguments for so doing have been set forth in the proceedings themselves, and to put them once again here, they are briefly as follows:-

i The contemplated establishment of a Criminal Court

in Channarayapatna exercising jurisdiction over the midan Taluks of the District, will not give much facility to the people of these midan Taluks; for, the people of Arsikere Taluk have to cover a distance of 28 miles by cart or on foot to reach Channarayapatna. Similar are other difficulties in respect to Holenarsipur and Arkalgud people.

If Hassan and Class Magistrate Court is given, jurisdiction over the above Taluks, the difficulty of distance would be considerably removed. Since Arsikere and Holenarsipur are connected with by Railway, the people of these two respective Taluks, can easily proceed to and fro to Hassan. Arkalgud, which is only fourteen miles from Holenarsipur and the people of that Taluk can easily attend Hassan Court — as

the Railway station Holenarsipur is not far from it. Channarayapatna also is about 15 miles from Holenarsipur, and it is therefore convenient for the people of that Taluk also to attend Hassan Court.

iii The present arrangement as published in the gazette to give 2nd class magistrate Court at Hassan, jurisdiction over Malnad Talukes is inconvenient to the people of the Malnad. Belur and Sakleshpur are both 24 miles from Hassan and hardships to the people living in the villages of these Talukes to proceed to Hassan particularly in the raining season, either in cart or on foot is self evident. The towns of Belur and Sakleshpur are 24 miles from Hassan and this distance will be considerably increased to the villages that are situated in the western directions of these Talukes.

iv Coffee Industry is very extensively carried out both in Belur and Saklespur Talukes, and the whole labour for these coffee estates is obtained from South Canara. When we have to deal therefore, with a large class of people of the lowest strata, who are foreigners and whose antecedents, the planters will be permanently ignorant of, and in order to keep a criminal court is necessary these people under control and for the maintainance of peace in the Talukes, to which there will be a large increase of these people every year, who stay for purpose of labour during the considerable part of it, a criminal court in these localities is a matter of absolute necessity.

i Saklespur has been treated with great favour by this Government in as much as every Government

Institutions is established there to the utter neglect of Belur. In Sakleshpur in addition to the Taluk office there are also Revenue Subdivision and P.W.D Subdivision Headquarters. Besides there is a most up to date and well equipped Hospital with big wards generally preceded over by an L.M.S or M.B.C.M. In addition to all these, arrangements are also made for the establishment of a Veterinary Hospital in Sakleshpur; And it is therefore most and proper that Belur should be the Headquarters of a criminal court having jurisdiction over Belur, Sakleshpur and Alur.

For these above reasons, as voiced before (in) the meeting I earnestly submit that the contemplated Court in Channarayapatna may be transferred to Belur, Hassan court exercising jurisdiction

over maidan Salutes.

This arrangement is greatly convenient as fully said forth above to the whole people of this district.

The Second Resolution was to ~~take~~ pray for your gracious leave for a deputation to wait upon you to explain the whole Situation. The moment leave is kindly given, and date and time is fixed to receive the Deputation, the deputation will leave Belur to submit their views in person, to you, Sir, as the Head of the Government.

I request therefore that ~~you~~ you may be pleased, kindly let me know when the Deputation will be received.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

(Sd) ~~K. Thammaiah~~
coffee planter.
Belur.

೧೯೧೮ ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು

ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರನ್ನು ಶೀಘ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವಂತೆ

ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು

ಕಳುಹಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರ ಅರ್ಹತೆಗಳು, ಮತದಾರರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು

ತಯಾರಿಸುವ ವಿಧಾನ, ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆ, ಚುನಾವಣೆಯ ವಿಧಾನ ಮತ್ತು

ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು

ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು

ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿವೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ

ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ

ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೩೮೯

ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ೨೯೨ ಜನ ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಾದವರು.

೯೩ ಜನ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ೪ ಜನ ಕಮಿಷನರ್ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳ

ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೨೯೦ ಜನ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್

ಪಕ್ಷದವರು. ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೨೩೦

ಆಗಿದೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಲ್ಲದೆ

ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಲೀಗ್

ಪಕ್ಷದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟ್

ಪಕ್ಷದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ

ಪಕ್ಷದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಹಿಂದೂ ಮಹಾಸಭಾ

ಪಕ್ಷದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಅಕಾಲಿ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಪಕ್ಷೇತರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ

ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ

ಕೆಲವರು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಲೀಗ್ ಪಕ್ಷದವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು

ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಸ್ಟ್

ಸಂಪದುಕೊಂಡಲಿನ್ನೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪ್ಯ ಕಂ, ಅಸ್ಥಿ ಲಾಂಛನ. ಸ್ಥಿಲಾಂಛನ ಪಕ್ಷ ಲೇಖನ ಪಕ್ಷ ಕ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ.

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ.

I ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ.

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ.

II ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

III ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

IV ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಪ್ರಕೃತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

VII ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸಮಾವೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕರ್ತರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಬಹುದು.

VIII ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುವವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಲಿಖಿತ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಂತಹ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವವರು ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರ

3వ నోటిఫికేషన్

మీ క్షేమం కోరి మా ప్రభుత్వం మీకు ఈ ఆదేశాలు ఇస్తోంది. ఈ ఆదేశాలను పాటించకపోతే మీపై చర్యలు తీసుకోవడానికి మా ప్రభుత్వానికి పూర్తి అధికారం ఉంటుంది.

(Sd) K. Thammaiah
Coffee planter
Belur

ప్రభుత్వం తరపున.

G.R.S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

23.6.18

From

Mr. R. Thammaiya, Coffee Planter, Belur

Forwards a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the people Belur held on the 11th inst regarding the location of a Criminal Court at ~~Channarayapatna~~ Belur instead of at Channarayapatna Subdn. This may be forwarded to the Efficiency Audit Branch for consideration along with the general question.

VEV 26/6 MC

GS 1/87

BP VIII

Petition from Mr. Thammaiya on the same subject -

Letter dt 10.7.18 from Mr. Thammaiya Requests that the representations made in the 1st petition may be favourably considered & he may be called upon to submit reasons for supplying the prayer if Govt. see no reason to favourably consider their request -

This may also be referred to the Special Offices.

VV 23/7 MCSP Rajagopalachary GS 24/7

D. 23

G/6.7

G/1259

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, he notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form.

GRSM:592

G.R.S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

23/6

From

Mr. R. Thammaiya, Coffee Planter, Belur.

Forwards a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the people Belur held on the 11th inst regarding the location of a criminal court at ~~Channarayapatna~~ Belur instead of at Channarayapatna Subdt. This may be forwarded to the Efficiency Audit Branch for consideration along with the general question.

LV. 26/6 WC

Gs 1/87

D. 23

BP VIII

G 1/67

Petition from Mr. Thammaiya on the same subject -

G 1259

Letter dt 10.7.18 from Mr. Thammaiya

Requests that the representations made in the 1st petition may be favourably considered & he may be called upon to submit reasons for not giving the prayer if Govt. see no reason to favourably consider their request.

This may also be referred to the Speci

Gs

Offices.

LV. 23/7 Mr. S. Rajagopalachary

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied or slips pasted on this form.

GRSM. 59

DEWAN'S OFFICE

Date of Receipt 12.2.18

1/4352

08987

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
III
JUDICIAL
20 JUL 1918

Bangalore

DIARY No. 1259

Sir,

In reply to your kind acknowledgment dated the 1st of this month of the receipt of the proceedings of a public meeting of the people of Belur Taluk held in Belur on the 11th of last month to pray the Government to create the Special Magistrate's Court in Belur instead of at Channarayapatna, I beg to state that the contents of this kind communication have been communicated to the members of the proposed deputation and that they have subsequently decided, in view of the assurance given in the letter that the proceedings of the meeting will receive due consideration of Government along with the representation

Contained in my letter, that it was not necessary to proceed to Bangalore to meet the Deputation in view?

I request on behalf of the strong wish expressed by the people of this Taluk, that the representations contained in my former letter may be kindly & thoroughly considered by Government & that I may be called on, on behalf of the people of the Taluk, to first submit the reasons for

~~forming~~ the Special Magistrate's Court at Bellary, in case the Govt. on consideration of my former representations see no reason to grant our prayer.

The planters also urge that it would be difficult for them to carry on planting industry with foreign labour (the Cattamaran labour from South Canara) if there be no Magistrate Court available to keep this huge gang in peace

order. I invite your kind attention to the same fact that has been urged in the press by some correspondent at Thirthahalli

I have also been asked to pray you, sir, to invest this Special Magistrate court with civil jurisdiction or at least with power to dispose of money suits of not the maximum value of Rs. Rs. hundred.

I beg to remain
sir
Your most obedient Servant
(Sd) K. Thammiah
Z.B. Magistrate

President of the public meeting at Bangalore held on 11th ultimo.

10th April 18
Bellur

(13 —) Jun

66459

Sir M. Visweshwariah Esq
K.C.I.E
Dewan of Mysore

GEN. & REV. DEPT.
III
24 JUN 1918

Thr' the Chief Secretary
to the Govt of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir

I, herewith beg to forward to you a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of the people of Belur Taluk held in the Town Hall of Belur on the 11th instant, and beg to invite your attention to the need for instituting a Criminal Court in Belur instead of at Cheunarayapatna, exercising jurisdiction over the Taluks of Belur, Saklespur and Alur, as embodied in the resolution unanimously passed at the meeting. The arguments for so doing have been set forth in the proceedings themselves, and to put them once again here, they are briefly as follows:—

GEN. SECRETARIAT
III
JUDICIAL
24 JUN 1918

1. The contemplated establishment of a Criminal Court in Cheunarayapatna exercising

jurisdiction over the maidan Taluks of the District will not give much facility to the people of these maidan Taluks; for, the people of Arsikere Taluk have to cover a distance of 28 miles by cart or on foot to reach Channarayapatna. Similar are the difficulties with respect to Holenarsipur and Arkalgud people.

If Hassan 2nd class magistrate court is given jurisdiction over the above Taluks, the difficulty of distance would be considerably removed. Since Arsikere and Holenarsipur are connected with by Railway, the people of these two respective Taluks, can easily proceed to and fro to Hassan Arkalgud, is only 14 miles from Holenarsipur and the people of that Taluk can easily attend Hassan Court. As the Railway Station Holenarsipur is not far from it. Channarayapatna also is about 15 miles from Holenarsipur, and it is therefore convenient

for the people of that Taluk also to attend Hassan Court.

iii The present arrangement as published in the gazette to give 2nd Class Magistrate Court at Hassan, jurisdiction over Malnad Taluks is inconvenient to the people of the Malnad. Belur and Saklespur are both 24 miles from Hassan and hardship to the people living in the villages of these Taluks to proceed to Hassan particularly in the rainy season, either in cart or on foot is self-evident. The towns of Belur and Saklespur, are 24 miles from Hassan and this distance will be considerably increased to the villages that are situated in the western directions of these Taluks.

iv Coffee Industry is very extensively carried out both in Belur and Saklespur Taluks, and the whole labours for these Coffee estates is obtained from South Canara. When we have

to deal therefore with a large class of people of the lowest Strata, who are foreigners and whose antecedents, the planters will be permanently ignorant of, a Criminal Court is necessary, and ~~therefore~~ in order to keep these people under Control and for the maintainance of peace in the Taluks, to which there will be a large inrush of these people every year, who stay for purpose of labour during the Considerable part of it, a Criminal Court in these localities is a matter of absolute necessity.

V Saklespur has been treated with great favour by the Government in as much as every Government Institution is established there to the utter neglect of Belur. In Saklespur in addition to the Taluk office there are also Revenue Subdivision and P.W.D Subdivision Head-quarters. Besides there is a most up to date and well equipped Hospital with big wards. Generally presided over by an L.M.S or

M. B. be In addition to all 57
these, arrangements are also made
for the establishment of a veterinary
Hospital in Saklespur; and it is
therefore meet and proper that
Belur should be the Head Quarters
of a Criminal Court having
jurisdiction over Belur, Saklespur
and Alur.

For these above reasons
as voiced forth in the meeting,
I earnestly submit that the
contemplated Court in Channa-
rayapatna maybe transfered
to Belur, Hassan Court exercising
jurisdiction over maidan Taluks.

This arrangement is greatly
convenient as fully said forth
above to the whole people of this
District.

The Second Resolution was
to pray for your gracious leave
for a deputation to visit upon
you to explain the whole Situation
the moment leave is kindly given,
and date and time fixed to
receive the deputation, the
Deputation will leave Belur to
Submit their views in person

6

to you, Sir as the head of the Government.

I request therefore that you may be pleased, kindly let me know when the Deputation will be received.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Servant.

(Sd) N. Thammaiah
Coffee planter
Belur

1918 నవంబర్ 11 న జర్మనీ ఓటమిని అంగీకరించి లొంగిపోయింది. ఆ తర్వాత ఆ దేశంలో ఏర్పడిన పరిస్థితులు, ఆ దేశ ప్రజలు ఎదుర్కొన్న సమస్యలు, ఆ సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించడానికి ఆ దేశ ప్రజలు చేసిన ప్రయత్నాలు, ఆ ప్రయత్నాలలో వారు ఎదుర్కొన్న ఆటంకాలు, ఆ ఆటంకాలను అధిగమించడానికి వారు చేసిన పోరాటాలు, ఆ పోరాటాలలో వారు సాధించిన విజయాలు, ఆ విజయాలను సుస్థిరం చేసుకోవడానికి వారు చేస్తున్న కృషి ఇవన్నీ ఈ నవలలో ఇతివృత్తం.

ఇతివృత్తం

ఈ నవలలో ప్రధాన పాత్రలు ఇద్దరు. ఒకరు ఎరిక్ మరియా రీమార్క్ అనే జర్మన్ సైనికుడు, రెండవ వ్యక్తి ఎల్సా స్క్రోడర్ అనే ఒక యువతి. ఎరిక్ మరియా రీమార్క్ ఒక సాధారణ సైనికుడు. ఎల్సా స్క్రోడర్ ఒక ధనిక కుటుంబానికి చెందిన యువతి. వీరిద్దరూ ఒకరినొకరు ప్రేమించుకుంటారు. వీరిద్దరి ప్రేమ కథ ఈ నవలలో ప్రధాన కథాంశం.

ఈ నవలలో ఇతర పాత్రలు ఎరిక్ మరియా రీమార్క్ యొక్క తల్లిదండ్రులు, సోదరులు, సోదరీమణులు, స్నేహితులు, ఎల్సా స్క్రోడర్ యొక్క తల్లిదండ్రులు, సోదరులు, సోదరీమణులు, స్నేహితులు, ఇతర సైనికులు, ఇతర ప్రజలు. ఈ పాత్రలు ఎరిక్ మరియా రీమార్క్ మరియు ఎల్సా స్క్రోడర్ ల ప్రేమ కథకు సహాయకారులుగా, అడ్డంకులుగా, సాక్షులుగా, ప్రభావితులుగా ఉంటాయి.

ఈ నవలలో ప్రధాన సంఘర్షణ ఎరిక్ మరియా రీమార్క్ మరియు ఎల్సా స్క్రోడర్ ల ప్రేమ కథ. వీరిద్దరి ప్రేమ కథలో అనేక అడ్డంకులు ఎదురవుతాయి. ఈ అడ్డంకులను అధిగమించడానికి వారు చేసిన ప్రయత్నాలు, ఆ ప్రయత్నాలలో వారు ఎదుర్కొన్న సమస్యలు, ఆ సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించడానికి వారు చేసిన పోరాటాలు, ఆ పోరాటాలలో వారు సాధించిన విజయాలు, ఆ విజయాలను సుస్థిరం చేసుకోవడానికి వారు చేస్తున్న కృషి ఇవన్నీ ఈ నవలలో ఇతివృత్తం.

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಇ/ಪಿಎಂಜಿಎಸ್‌ವೈ/ಎಸ್‌ಆರ್‌ಆರ್/ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ/2015-16/ದಿನಾಂಕ: 15.12.2015

ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು,
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಇಲಾಖೆ,
ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಉಪವಿಭಾಗ, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೇ,

ವಿಷಯ: ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಪೇಯಜಲ ಮತ್ತು ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆ (ಪಿಎಂಜಿಎಸ್‌ವೈ) ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಹಿರೇಸಿಂದೋಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆಇ/ಪಿಎಂಜಿಎಸ್‌ವೈ/ಎಸ್‌ಆರ್‌ಆರ್/ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ/2015-16/ದಿನಾಂಕ: 10.12.2015

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯ ಮತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಹಿರೇಸಿಂದೋಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮುದಾಯ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

I ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

II ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

ಇದು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ.

1 ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ.

IV- ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಕಲಿತಿರುವ ಪಾಠಗಳಿಂದ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯ್ದು ಕೊಂಡು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(ಅ) ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಯ ಮಹತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಳಜಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

ಮನೆಯ ಪರಿಸರವು ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾನವ ನಿರ್ಮಿತ ಅಂಶಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಣ್ಣು, ನೀರು, ಗಾಳಿ, ಬೆಳಕು, ಸಸ್ಯ ಸಂಕುಲ, ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಸಂಕುಲ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ. ಮಾನವ ನಿರ್ಮಿತ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ, ಶಾಲೆ, ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ, ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ, ಅಂಗಡಿ, ಮುಂಗಟ್ಟು, ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳು ಸೇರಿವೆ. ಪರಿಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಯು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮನೆಯು ಮಾನವನ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿದೆ. ಮನೆಯು ಮಾನವನಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಯ ನೀಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅವನ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮನೆಯ ಪರಿಸರವು ಮನೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನೆಯ ಪರಿಸರವು ಮನೆಯ ಒಳಗಿನ ಪರಿಸರ ಮತ್ತು ಮನೆಯ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಪರಿಸರ ಎಂದು ಎರಡು ವಿಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮನೆಯ ಒಳಗಿನ ಪರಿಸರವು ಮನೆಯ ಒಳಗಿನ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ, ಅಲಂಕಾರ, ಪೀಠೋಪಕರಣಗಳು, ಬಣ್ಣ, ಬೆಳಕು, ಗಾಳಿ, ನೀರು, ಶೌಚಾಲಯ, ಅಡುಗೆಮನೆ, ಮಲಗುವ ಕೋಣೆ, ಊಟದ ಕೋಣೆ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕೋಣೆ, ಅತಿಥಿ ಕೋಣೆ, ಪೂಜಾ ಕೋಣೆ, ಓದುವ ಕೋಣೆ, ಮನರಂಜನಾ ಕೋಣೆ, ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನೆಯ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಪರಿಸರವು ಮನೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಸ್ವಚ್ಛತೆ, ಅಲಂಕಾರ, ಹೂದೋಟ, ತರಕಾರಿ ತೋಟ, ಹಣ್ಣಿನ ತೋಟ, ಆಟದ ಮೈದಾನ, ಈಜುಕೊಳ, ಪಾರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಥಳ, ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮನೆಯ ಪರಿಸರವು ಮನೆಯ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಸಂತೋಷ, ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮನೆಯ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ, ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ.

V- ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

ಮನೆಯ ಪರಿಸರವು ಮನೆಯ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಸಂತೋಷ, ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮನೆಯ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ, ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಮನೆಯ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿಡಲು ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಗುಡಿಸಿ, ಒರೆಸಿ, ಸ್ವಚ್ಛಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿಡಲು ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಕಸವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ, ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿಡಲು ಹೂದೋಟ, ತರಕಾರಿ ತೋಟ, ಹಣ್ಣಿನ ತೋಟ, ಆಟದ ಮೈದಾನ, ಈಜುಕೊಳ, ಪಾರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ಥಳ, ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರವಾಗಿಡಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳಕು, ಗಾಳಿ, ನೀರು, ಶೌಚಾಲಯ, ಅಡುಗೆಮನೆ, ಮಲಗುವ ಕೋಣೆ, ಊಟದ ಕೋಣೆ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕೋಣೆ, ಅತಿಥಿ ಕೋಣೆ, ಪೂಜಾ ಕೋಣೆ, ಓದುವ ಕೋಣೆ, ಮನರಂಜನಾ ಕೋಣೆ, ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕು. ಮನೆಯ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ, ಸುಂದರವಾಗಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಮನೆಯ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಸಂತೋಷ, ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ, ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಬಹುದು.

VI- ಮಲಗುವ ಕೋಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡಬಹುದೇ? ಹೌದು ಎಂದಾದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಆಗುವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳೇನು?

ಮಲಗುವ ಕೋಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡಬಹುದು. ಸಸ್ಯಗಳು ಗಾಳಿಯನ್ನು ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ, ಆಮ್ಲಜನಕವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಕೋಣೆಯ ತಾಪಮಾನವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಸ್ಯಗಳು ಗಾಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹಾನಿಕಾರಕ ಅನಿಲಗಳಾದ ಕಾರ್ಬನ್ ಡೈಆಕ್ಸೈಡ್, ಕಾರ್ಬನ್ ಮಾನಾಕ್ಸೈಡ್, ಮತ್ತು ಸಲ್ಫರ್ ಡೈಆಕ್ಸೈಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಹೀರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಸ್ಯಗಳು ಆಮ್ಲಜನಕವನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ, ಇದು ಮಾನವನ ಉಸಿರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಸಸ್ಯಗಳು ಕೋಣೆಯ ತಾಪಮಾನವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುತ್ತವೆ, ಇದು ಮಾನವನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಸಸ್ಯಗಳು ಕೋಣೆಯ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತವೆ, ಇದು ಮಾನವನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಮುದ ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಲಗುವ ಕೋಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಸ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳಿವೆ.

VII

VIII

ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಕಲಂಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಸ್ಸಾ ನಂಬರ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಕೇಸ್ ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳು ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(Sd) K. Thammaiah
Coffee planter

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REPORT OF MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, SPECIAL OFFICER REGARDING THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SCHEME FOR THE SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

FIRST REPORT OF MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, SPECIAL OFFICER, REGARDING THE INTRODUCTION OF THE SCHEME FOR THE SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

1. *Recruitment.*—One of the most urgent and important points for consideration in connection with the introduction of the scheme is the recruitment of officers for the appointment of 1st and 2nd Class Magistrates.

As the scheme is to be brought into operation from 1st January 1919, only into two Districts, Bangalore and Shimoga, the number of officers immediately required is *three* 1st class Magistrates and four 2nd Class Magistrates. In para 6 of Government Order No. J. 4550-600—Cts. 312-12-1, dated 10th May 1918 Government have ordered that, pending the elaboration of a suitable scheme, the officers required immediately may be selected from the existing cadres as well as from among the members of the Bar. It will be a decided advantage in working the scheme at the beginning if except in the case of the members of the Bar, only those who have actually exercised judicial powers, Civil or Criminal, were appointed as Magistrates.

It is suggested that the appointments may be distributed as under:—

3 First Class Magistrates	...	1 Assistant Commissioner of senior rank. 1 Senior Munsiff. 1 Member of the Bar.
4 Second Class Magistrates	...	1 Assistant Commissioner. 1 Munsiff. 1 Senior Amildar. 1 Member of the Bar.

Recommendations may be invited from the Chief Court as regards the names of persons under each class who in their opinion would be eligible for appointment as Magistrates. These recommendations should reach Government before the middle of October to enable them to make final selections at least by the middle of November 1918. The officers should join duty not later than 15th December 1918, so that they may be quite ready for starting work on the 1st January 1919.

The Chief Court in their letter No. R. O. C. 980, dated 18th July 1918, observe that the framing of the rules for recruitment may wait till the extension of the scheme to all the districts. But to facilitate discussion, I have framed three alternative schemes for the consideration of the Government.

According to the first scheme all the appointments will be made from time to time from a list of 12 approved candidates prepared in consultation with the Chief Court. The 2nd scheme is based on the idea of recruitment by a competitive examination which is in force at present in the case of Munsiffs, and the third is a combination of the two, providing for the selection of members of the Bar alone, by means of a competitive examination.

The three schemes (*vide* Appendix I) may, it is suggested, be sent to the Chief Court and their opinion obtained as regards their suitability.

With regard to administrative control over these officers, the Magistrates may, for the present, be placed under the respective District Magistrates. After the scheme is fully given effect to the question of placing them directly under the Chief Court may be considered.

2. *Accommodation.*—The next question is that of accommodation for the new courts in the centres selected by Government. The details for each district will be dealt with in the district reports.

I may add here that owing to the creation of new offices during recent years the existing office buildings seem to be congested everywhere and that it may not be therefore possible, speaking generally to find spare accommodation. New buildings or temporary arrangements such as renting private buildings, etc., will be required in most of the places. After I complete visits to all the districts, I shall submit a programme of building construction for the courts during the next five or ten years.

3. (i) *Furniture.*—It is necessary to supply all new courts with furniture as it is understood that the present stock of furniture in the Courts of Amildars and Assistant Commissioners will be required for their use. A general sanction for incurring expenditure up to a limit of Rs. 500 in the case of First Class Magistrate's Court, and Rs. 400 in the case

of a 2nd Class Magistrate's Court may be accorded by Government. The amount that will be required during the current year will be Rs. 1,000 for the two new 1st class courts excluding the Bangalore City Magistrate's Court and Rs. 1,600 for the four 2nd class courts, or in all Rs. 2,600.

A specimen list of articles required for each court is appended (*vide* Appendix II).

(ii) *Stationery.*—The required quantity of stationery including forms should be supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery, as is now done, to all courts on indents, proportionate reduction being made in the supply to the Taluk and Assistant Commissioner Magistrates' Courts. An order may issue from the Secretariat to the Superintendent of Stationery and other officers concerned.

(iii) *Books of Reference.*—The marginally noted books may be ordered to be supplied by the Curator to the new courts on a requisition from the District Magistrate.

- Mysore Code Volumes.
- The Municipal Regulation.
- The Village Sanitation Regulation and Rules.
- The Vaccination Regulation.
- The Indian Penal Code.
- The Indian Evidence Act.
- The Criminal Procedure Code.
- The Criminal Digest.
- The Mysore Chief Court Reports.
- The Mysore Service Regulations.
- The Treasury Manual.
1. Nelson's Penal Code or Ratanlal's Law of Crimes or Mayne's Criminal Law.
2. Sohoni's Criminal Procedure Code.
3. Amir Alli's or Cunningham's, Evidence Act.
4. Sanjiva Rao's Digest.

In recent years, it is understood that the Magistrates' Courts are being supplied with commentaries on the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Evidence Act. A sum of Rs. 80 for purchasing the marginally noted books may be sanctioned in the case of each court.

4. *Contingencies and imprest.*—A sum of Rs. 200 for each court has been sanctioned in the Government Order relating to the separation scheme and this amount seems enough.

5. *Selection of officials.*—As regards the selection of officials for the new courts, it may be observed that it will not be possible in view of the varying rates of pay to employ the existing Magisterial clerks for Clerical work in the new courts. The Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate will have to be given some discretion to select competent officials from the whole of his establishment for this work subject to the condition that only those who have passed the Criminal Higher and the Criminal Lower are eligible for appointment as Head clerks and Clerks, respectively. As regards powers of patronage, the posts carry only a pay of Rs. 50 and below and therefore the Deputy Commissioner may be empowered to make the appointments. The establishment will continue to be under the control of the District Magistrates.

It is necessary that the actual appointments should be made by the Deputy Commissioners before the 1st December in the Bangalore and Shimoga Districts and that the clerks should be required to join their appointments by the 15th December, so that they may be quite ready for opening the new courts on the 1st January 1919. The Deputy Commissioners may be informed accordingly.

6. *Records.*—The records of the new courts will be sent to the District Magistrate's Offices as is now done according to the rules in force for Criminal records.

7. *Drafts of notification.*—I submit drafts of the necessary notifications that will have to issue for constituting the new courts in the two districts—Bangalore and Shimoga (*vide* Appendix III).

A few remarks are appended below on these drafts:—

Draft No. I. This notification is necessary as the territorial jurisdiction as well as the place of location of the Courts has been changed. It has to issue under Section 12 and not under Section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code though the terms "Special Magistrate" is used in the Government Order with reference to the new Magistrates.

Draft No. II. This notification will have to issue in the case of every officer who is newly appointed to the post.

In the case of 2nd Class Magistrates power to comit for trial under Section 206 is very necessary and it is added in this notification.

Draft No. III. The Chief Court have, in their letter No. R. O. C. 580, dated 18th July 1918, stated that the Amildar and Assistant Commissioner Magistrates who are to retain certain preventive functions may be regarded as Special Magistrates under Section 14. It does not appear that this suggestion will meet the objects in view. Special Magistrates are intended to have restricted local jurisdiction as well as restricted powers. The best course seems to be to withdraw the Magisterial powers under Section 41, Criminal Procedure Code, from the existing Amildars and Assistant Commissioners and then to issue a general notification under Section 39 of the Code appointing all Amildars and Assistant Commissioners in

charge of Revenue Sub-Divisions *ex-offico* Magistrates of 2nd and 1st Class respectively. Such a general notification was issued by the Madras Government in 1893, while giving effect to the scheme of Stationary Sub-Magistrates. If any powers under the 4th schedule of the Code are wanted for these *ex-officio* Magistrates the District Magistrates may be asked to apply for them.

8. *Miscellaneous.*—(1) *Designation of Magistrates.*—The Chief Court observe that if the charges of the First Class Magistrates be described as sub-divisions they may be Sub-Division Magistrates and the Second Class Magistrates described as Deputy Magistrates. The change of designation suggested does not appear to be appropriate. It will be misleading to call a 1st Class Magistrate as 'Sub-Divisional Magistrate' as his territorial jurisdiction under the scheme corresponds neither with the Revenue Sub-Division nor the Sessions Division. There is no real basis for designating 2nd Class Magistrate as 'Deputy Magistrate' and the introduction of the word 'Deputy' will tend to confusion with the Deputy Commissioners who are also Magistrates. It seems better to call them simply 'First Class Magistrates' and '2nd Class Magistrates.' The designation 'City Magistrate' may remain in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities as it will help to differentiate the two 1st class courts located in those places.

It does not appear necessary to appoint the first Class Magistrates as Sub-Division Magistrates because it is desirable, at least for the present, that the District Magistrate should continue to have close touch with the work of the Subordinate Courts.

(2) One criticism repeatedly made in the press on the scheme is that owing to the reduction in the number of Criminal Courts, parties will have to travel long distances and be put to much trouble. Some inconvenience is inevitable in the circumstances but this may be obviated to some extent by establishing Bench Courts at all the taluk headquarter stations. Government have accepted this principle in para 5 of the Government Order dated 10th May 1918. It is requested that orders may issue immediately constituting Benches in all the taluk headquarter stations in the two districts of Bangalore and Shimoga. The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga has already sent up recommendation for Benches in all the taluks and is very anxious to have them constituted at once so that they may be trained in Magisterial work before the 1st January 1919.

(3) I beg to offer another suggestion which may help in the speedy disposal of Criminal cases. At present batta is not generally paid to all witnesses in Criminal cases and great difficulty is experienced by the Police and parties in bringing witnesses with the consequence that cases are delayed. The Chief Court may be consulted as regards the desirability of granting batta to all witnesses.

(4) With a view to avoid *de novo* trials as much as possible, I would suggest that the Chief Court be requested to issue instructions to the Magistrates in the two districts to dispose of all serious pending cases, especially, those where the accused are in custody, before the close of December 1918.

(5) It is also suggested that a definite standing order may issue to the Police that remands should be obtained invariably from the local *ex-officio* Magistrate and that accused persons should not be taken to the trying Magistrate if his Court is not located in the same taluk.

APPENDIX I.

Rules for Recruitment to the Special Magistracy.

Part I.

Second Class Magistrates.

1. All appointments of 2nd Class Magistrates will be made by Government from time to time by selection from an approved list of twelve persons eligible for such appointments.

2. Amildars, Munsiffs, Assistant Commissioners, all Law Graduates in the service of Government and Members of the Bar of not less than five years' standing who desire inclusion in the list may apply to the Chief Court not later than the 31st May every year. In the case of those who are already in Government service, such applications should be sent through the Heads of Departments concerned. A register of all applications will be maintained by the Chief Court.

3. The Chief Court will, from the applications received, prepare a list of twelve names who, in their opinion, are qualified for appointment as 2nd Class Magistrates, subject to the condition laid down in Rules 4 and 5 and send the list with the register of applications to Government not later than the 1st of July every year.

4. No one who is above the age of 35 in the case of members of the Bar and above the age of 45 in the case of those who are already in service should be included in the list.

5. Government will finally select twelve names from the list forwarded by the Chief Court and also, if necessary, from the list of applicants. Not less than 25 per cent of the names in the list should be of persons belonging to backward communities who are insufficiently represented in the public service. Ordinarily twenty-five per cent of the number on the list should be reserved for members of the Bar.

6. The list will be revised once a year before the end of August and communicated confidentially to the Chief Court.

7. No one will ordinarily be confirmed as 2nd Class Magistrate until he has put in two years' duly approved service.

8. All first appointments of Magistrates of the 2nd class (except in the case of Assistant Commissioners, Munsiffs and permanent Amildars) will be in the last class.

First Class Magistrates.

Appointments as first Class Magistrates will be made by Government in consultation with the Chief Court from time to time as vacancies occur.

2. Selection will ordinarily be confined to the Senior Munsiffs, Assistant Commissioners and also to the Senior Magistrates of the second Class who have shown particular aptitude for the work.

Part II.

Competitive Examination for Recruitment to the Special Magistracy.

A competitive examination for the selection of the candidates for appointment as 2nd Class Magistrates will be held ordinarily once every two years. Particulars as to the number of candidates to be selected, etc., will be notified in the Gazette at least three months before the date of the examination.

The examination will be restricted to graduates who fulfil the following conditions :—

(i) They must be natives of Mysore by birth or domicile ;
(ii) They must be aged below 30 years or in the case of practitioners, below 35 years, provided they have begun to practice as Advocates (or First Grade Pleaders) below 30 years or in the case of those in service below 45 ; and
(iii) They must be respectable and of good character.

N.B.—(A person acquires a domicile in Mysore when he has voluntarily fixed the habitation of himself and his family therein, not for mere special or temporary purpose but with the present intention of making it his permanent home. A continued residence for five years shall be *prima facie* evidence of having acquired a domicile.)

3. Candidates who fulfil the above conditions and are desirous of competing shall send in their applications (with necessary certificates, etc.) in the form annexed hereto, to the Registrar, Chief Court, not later than the date to be fixed for the purpose.

4. The candidates approved by Government shall be required to present themselves before a Medical Board, appointed by Government, at a place and on a date to be notified in the Gazette, who will examine them with special reference to their physical fitness for the Judicial service.

5. All the candidates passed by the Medical Board will be subjected to an examination in the following subjects :—

(1) Drawing up of judgments on records furnished and reference books allowed ;
(2) Recording depositions given in Kannada and English in actual cases;
(3) Evidence and pleadings;
(4) Rules of practice (Criminal) ; and
(5) Criticism of cases actually decided or of decisions propounded by the examiners on hypothetical cases.

6. The candidates will be arranged in order of merit according to the number of total marks obtained, provided that the marks obtained in any one or more subjects shall be altogether left out when they are below 25 per cent and no candidate be considered to have passed unless he obtains 50 per cent of the total number of marks.

Candidates to fill up the number of advertised vacancies will be selected from the list of successful candidates in order of rank.

7. All details connected with the examination will be arranged for by the Chief Court who are requested to submit for the information of Government a final report as to the results of the examination, the names of the candidates selected for appointment, etc.

8. After these rules come into force, no appointment of 2nd Class Magistrate shall be made except of a person declared to be successful in a competitive examination held as above,

provided that one appointment in every four may be made by nomination on special grounds of a person who is a Graduate in Law or a Barrister-at-Law, the nomination being made by the Chief Court in consultation with Government.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Form of application for permission to appear for the competitive examination for the selection of Magistrates.

Name in full of candidate	Age and date of birth	Place of birth	Place of usual residence	Name and occupation of father or guardian	Place of usual residence of father or guardian	Race or caste of candidate	Present position or occupation and address	Date or dates of passing the B. L. and B. A. Degrees Examinations	What other University examinations the candidate has passed with dates of passing them	Period for which the candidate has practised as an Advocate or First Grade Pleader, with date of enrolment	Period for which the candidate is under the employment of Government, with date, pay and name of appointment	Testimonials forwarded by the candidate

PART III.

All appointments of 2nd Class Magistrates will be made by Government from time to time from an approved list of persons eligible for such appointments.

2. The list will contain 12 names consisting of nine persons already in Government service selected as hereinafter described and three members of the Bar who are successful in a competitive examination held for the purpose.

3. Amildars, Munsiffs, Assistant Commissioners and all Law-Graduates in the service of Government who desire inclusion in the list may apply to the Chief Court not later than 31st May every year. In the case of those who are already in Government service such applications should be sent through the Heads of Departments concerned. A register of all applications will be maintained by the Chief Court.

4. The Chief Court will, from the applications received, prepare a list of nine names who, in their opinion, are qualified for appointment as Second Class Magistrates subject to the conditions laid down in Rules 5 and 6 and send the list with the register of applications to Government not later than 1st of July every year.

5. No one who is above the age of 35 in the case of the members of the Bar and above the age of 45 in the case of those who are already on serixce should be included in the list.

6. Government will finally select nine names from the list forwarded by the Chief Court and also, if necessary, from the list of applicants. Not less than 25 per cent of the names in the list should be persons belonging to backward communities who are insufficiently represented in the Public Service. Ordinarily 25 per cent of the number on the list should be reserved for members of the Bar

7. The list will be revised once a year before the end of August and communicated confidentially to the Chief Court.

8. No one will ordinarily be confirmed as a Second Class Magistrate until he has put in two years' duly approved service.

9. All first appointments of Magistrates of the Second Class (except in the case of Assistant Commissioners, Munsiffs and permanent Amildars) will be in the last Class.

10. The three members of the Bar referred to in Rule 2 will be selected from among the successful candidates in the examination held for the posts of Munsiffs. The number selected as a result of this examination will be increased so as to provide sufficient number of persons for the posts of 2nd Class Magistrates also.

APPENDIX II.

List of articles	No. required for the 1st class court	No. required for the 2nd class court
Dais	1	1
Witness box	1	1
Prisoner's dock	1	1
Horse-shoe table	1	1
Table for the dais	1	1
Table for Chamber	1	1
,, Court clerk	1	1
,, clerks	4	3
Cushion chairs	2	2
Chairs for Chambers	2	2
,, Court clerk	1	1
,, Court hall	15	10
,, Clerks	4	3
Benches	5	5
Revolving book case	1	1
Almirahs	2	2
Pigeon holes	4	3
Iron safe	1	1
Commode	1	1
Wash basin and stand	1	1
Clock	1	1
Whipping tripod	1	1
Seal	1	1
Punch	1	1
Time-pieces	2	2
Property boxes	3	3
Record racks	one set.	one set.
Locks with keys	10	10

APPENDIX III.

Notification I.

Under Section 12 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and in supersession of all previous orders the Government are pleased to establish in the District with effect from Courts as noted below for the trial of Criminal cases arising within the area specified against each:—

Name of district	Place of location	Names of the court	Territorial jurisdiction

II (*a*)

Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. is appointed to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class and is posted to the First Class Magistrate's Court at and under Section 37 of the Code he is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Classes, Section 407.

II (*b*)

Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. is appointed to be a Magistrate of the 2nd Class and is posted to the 2nd Class Magistrate's Court at ; and under Section 37 of the Code, he is invested with power to commit for trial (Section 206).

accommodation in the existing buildings for locating the new courts in the centres selected. New buildings will have to be constructed for these courts in all the districts. The courses open to Government in making this provision are either to construct separate buildings altogether to house these courts or to provide extra accommodation for the courts in new buildings which are under construction or for which projects are under preparation or investigation. The latter course appears preferable, because it will be more economical in every way. In the detailed District reports, I have suggested the adoption of this course, in whatever localities it was practicable. If this principle be accepted I would suggest that a circular order may be issued immediately to the Deputy Commissioners, Public Works Department and other officers concerned to bear this in mind when proposing or designing new buildings for public offices in the places selected. It will not be easy, if this proposal is to be carried out, to estimate the total cost that Government will have to incur in providing accommodation for the new courts under the Separation Scheme.

If however new buildings are to be constructed separately for the courts, the rough total cost for buildings will amount to Rs. 2½ lakhs as shown below :—

	Rs.
2 Combined buildings for First and Second Class Courts at Rs. 26,500 each ..	53,000
17 Buildings for Second Class Courts at Rs. 11,500 each ..	1,95,500
Total ..	2,48,500

The above figures do not include buildings at Bangalore, Closepet, Tumkur and Hunsur.

I submit herewith two rough type designs of buildings that may be suitable for the purpose. The first design is that of a building to accommodate a First Class and a Second Class court ; the second, either a First or a Second Class court.

Building Programme.—It will, of course, be not possible for Government to incur all this expenditure at once. A programme of building work has to be prepared in the order of urgency. I would suggest the following programme for the consideration of Government buildings.

Mysore District, Shimoga ,,	1919-20.	Chitaldrug District, Hassan ,,	1921-22.
Kolar ,, Tumkur ,,	1920-21.	Kadur ,,	1922-23.

Recruitment.—Three alternative schemes have been suggested in my first report and orders of Government may be passed on the same.

Administrative Control and Cadre.—It has been suggested in my previous report that the new Magistrates may, until the scheme is fully brought into effect, be placed under the control of the District Magistrates. The officers who may be appointed as Magistrates in the tentative stages may be given the option of retaining their present grades of pay or of drawing the scales of pay fixed in para 6 of the Government order of 10th May 1918.

The actual strength of officers required for filling up the appointments of Magistrates will be known definitely only after the scheme is carried into effect completely. It will be better therefore to wait till the Scheme is introduced into all the districts to fix the cadre finally and include it in the cadre of the Judicial Department as contemplated in the Government order quoted above. The administrative control over the Magistrates may then be vested entirely in the Chief Court.

The effect on Police and Jail Departments.—The introduction of the Scheme is likely to affect the working of two departments of Government somewhat closely, *viz.*, the Police and the Jails. The Police Department is as much interested as the Magistracy in the trial and disposal of all cognizable cases. The diminution in the number of criminal courts is likely to throw a large amount of additional work on the Police in those taluks where a new court is not constituted. The Police will have to escort prisoners to the headquarters of the courts ; the officers connected with the cases will have to be moving up and down involving some expenditure of time and money. How far all this will affect their work of prevention and detection of offences and whether any increase of the force will be necessary can be judged only after some experience is gained of the working of the Scheme in the Bangalore and Shimoga Districts. The Inspector-General of Police may be requested to watch the working of the Scheme in the two districts and suggest suitable proposals in regard to other districts which experience may dictate to be necessary.

It will be a great advantage for the speedy disposal of cases if a Prosecuting Inspector of Police is attached to each court or group of courts as may be necessary, instead of having one officer at the district headquarters.

With regard to the lock-ups, as each of the courts has a very large area of jurisdiction, it is likely that additional accommodation for prisoners will be needed in the places where new courts are established. The lock-ups there will have to be suitably enlarged, or new ones

III.

Under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, Government are pleased to withdraw the Magisterial power conferred on the undermentioned officers :—

* * * *

(2) Under Section 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the Government confers on the Deputy Amildars and Amildars of the undermentioned sub-taluks and taluks by virtue of their office, all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class,

* * * *

(3) Under Section 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the Government confers on the Assistant Commissioners in charge of the undermentioned Revenue Sub-Divisions by virtue of their office all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

* * * *

S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Special Officer.

4th September 1918.

FINAL REPORT OF MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, SPECIAL OFFICER REGARDING THE SCHEME FOR THE SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

PART I.—*General.*

Preliminary.—In my report dated 4th September 1918, I dealt with the questions concerning the introduction of the Scheme into the two Districts of Bangalore and Shimoga. As required by para 3 of the Government order dated 19th July 1918, placing me on Special Duty, I now submit detailed proposals for the introduction of the Scheme into the remaining districts. I have visited all the districts, and consulted the Deputy Commissioners and other officers concerned. The proposals embodied in this report have, I may state, the general concurrence of the Deputy Commissioners.

Like the previous report, this report also is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the general aspects of the Scheme requiring consideration and the details connected with each district are discussed in separate notes.

Number of courts.—In Government order No. J. 4550-600—Cts. 312-12-1 dated 10th May 1918, sanctioning the Scheme, financial provision is made for eight First Class Magistrates' Courts (in addition to the three existing First Class Magistrates in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and the Kolar Gold Fields) and 24 Second Class Courts. But Appendix II to the order showing the tentative distribution of the courts provides for the opening of only 19 courts. After careful consideration of local circumstances and the requirements of each district, it appears to me that the number of courts provided in the appendix is sufficient to cope with the work at present. If, after some experience is gained, the necessity for an increase in the number of courts is made out, the provision may be utilised. As will appear in the *sequel*, I have suggested an addition of one Second Class Court to the Mysore District and the abolition of one court in the Kadur District. The reasons for this recommendation are explained in the notes relating to the districts concerned. In deciding on the number of courts required for each district and distributing the taluks among them, I have proceeded on the assumption that a full time First Class Magistrate can deal with 200 First Class cases and about 100 criminal appeals per year, and that a Second Class Magistrate can deal with about 600 cases per year. Wherever the work for a First Class Court fell short of this amount, I have suggested that it should be given jurisdiction over second and third class cases of one or two taluks. It may be remarked, however, that it will not be possible to equalise the work of the courts in all the districts, as a district like Mysore has relatively more work than Kadur or Chitaldrug.

Location of courts.—Though the total number of courts as indicated in the appendix to the Government order has not been increased, I have suggested for the orders of Government considerable modifications regarding the location and jurisdiction of courts. The principle underlying these modifications is that the courts should be located in as many centres as possible in the district so as to lighten the area of jurisdiction for each court and also to minimise inconvenience to the litigant public. Under the tentative arrangement, the distance to be traversed in some instances for filing criminal complaints will in practice amount almost to a denial of justice. For instance, people of Molakalmuru, Koppa and Hunsur will have to go even for third class cases to courts located at Chitaldrug, Chikmaglur and Mysore respectively. The inconvenience will not be confined to the public alone. It will also affect Government officers who have to attend these courts on duty such as the police, medical officers, etc., and will involve increased expenditure to Government owing to travelling allowances, etc.

I attach hereto a comparative statement (*vide* Appendix) showing, side by side, the location and jurisdiction of courts tentatively sanctioned by Government and my present proposals for convenience of reference. It will be seen therefrom that modifications have been suggested in the case of all districts except Tumkur. The location of courts in a larger number of centres in the districts has rendered it necessary to give second and third class jurisdiction over certain taluks, especially the taluks contiguous to the district head-quarters, to First Class Magistrates. This arrangement has the additional advantage of providing sufficient work to First Class Magistrates who would otherwise have very little work. In Kadur, Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts, the number of first class cases was about or below 100 and it is necessary to give them additional work to keep them fairly employed.

Accommodation.—I have visited the existing office buildings in most of the places in which the establishment of the new courts has been proposed. Generally speaking there is a great deal of congestion in most of the buildings and it is hardly possible to provide sufficient

constructed. In some district headquarter towns, like Hassan, the district lock-ups also will have to be enlarged as henceforth all prisoners in first class cases will have to be brought up to and lodged in the district headquarters. The requirements in this respect in the case of each district may be called for from the Inspector-General of Prisons after consulting the District Magistrates concerned.

In this connection, it may not be out of place to suggest that a reorganisation of the lock-up establishment seems necessary. At present taluk lock-ups are under the control of Sub-Registrars or Assistant Surgeons but the staff forms part of the local Police force. It seems preferable to have a separate establishment for the lock-ups in every district unconnected with the Police and to place them under the supervision of the new Magistrates, subject to the general control of the District Magistrate.

Conclusion.—In my previous report, I have dealt with subsidiary questions such as the notifications to be issued in regard to the constitution of new courts, selection of officials, supply of stationery, and furniture, etc., and orders of Government have been issued thereon in G. O. dated 1st November 1918.

I wish to add, in conclusion, that a statement containing the gist of my proposals about the location and jurisdiction of the new courts has been demi-officially sent to the Registrar of the Chief Court and the Inspector-General of Police.

PART II.

Kolar District.

Jurisdiction and location of Courts.—According to the Government Order, there are to be three second class courts for the district, located at the following places, *viz.*, Kolar town, Kolar Gold Fields and Chikballapur, and two first class courts, one at Kolar and the other at Kolar Gold Fields.

The accompanying table gives the statistics of criminal cases filed in the district for the last three years. The number of courts sanctioned for the district seems sufficient to cope with the work. In view of the special circumstances of the Kolar Gold Fields, the First Class Magistrate there may take up all classes of cases arising in that area, as he is doing at present.

The location of the other courts seems to require some alteration. I would suggest that the second class court proposed to be located at Kolar Gold Fields may be located at Chintamani and that the other two courts may remain at Kolar and Chikballapur as already ordered by Government. The second class court at Kolar Gold Fields was intended in the Government Order to have jurisdiction, not over the Kolar Gold Fields but over the taluks of Malur, Mulbagal and Bowringpet. For the two former taluks, Kolar will be a more convenient centre than the Kolar Gold Fields which is a costly place and has little or no accommodation. By this arrangement the disposal of cases in the Kolar Gold Fields area will not suffer, as the First Class Magistrate there will deal with all cases there. For emergencies, there will be the Munsiff Magistrate who may have Magisterial powers without trying cases ordinarily.

Chintamani which is a growing commercial town of some importance will be an admirable centre for the taluks of Chintamani, Srinivaspur and Siddlaghatta, all of which are now connected by Railway. The location of a court at Chintamani will also help in giving some relief to the Chikballapur court which, according to the tentative arrangement, will have five taluks including Gudibanda Sub-Taluk. Siddlaghatta may therefore be placed under the Chintamani court.

For these reasons, I propose and the Deputy Commissioner agrees with me, that the courts in the Kolar District may be distributed as noted under :—

I.	*First class Courts.*—	
	(1) First Class Magistrate, Kolar	All first class cases of the district except those of the Kolar Gold Fields.
	(2) First Class Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields.	All fist, second and third class cases of the Kolar Gold Fields.
II.	*Second class Courts.*—	
	(1) Kolar ...	... Kolar, Mulbagal, Malur and Bowringpet (except the Kolar Gold Fields area).
	(2) Chintamani ...	... Chintamani, Srinivaspur and Siddlaghatta.
	(3) Chikballapur ...	... Chikballapur, Goribidnur, Bagepalli and the Sub-Taluk of Gudibanda.

Accommodation. Kolar Town.—Permanent provision has to be made for a first class and one second class court. As no accommodation can be provided for in the existing offices,

the following three alternative proposals are submitted in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner and the Executive Engineer.

(1) An upper storey may be added to the District Office Building (design already prepared) and two small rooms added to the building in rear of the District Office to serve as record rooms to the District Office. If this is sanctioned the two new courts may be located in the ground floor in the portion now occupied by the Deputy Commissioner. The extension to the present Munsiff's court building may in this event, be permanently given to the Munsiff and the new building for this court will then be unnecessary; or

(2) Construction of a new Munsiff's Court and locating the two new courts in the present Munsiff's Court building; or

(3) A new building may be constructed to accommodate all the Law Courts in the District Headquarter, the present Munsiff's Court being given to the Deputy Commissioner's Office in lieu of the upper storey.

Kolar Gold Fields.—No fresh accommodation is required as a second class court tentatively sanctioned in the Government Order is proposed to be removed from the Kolar Gold Fields.

Chikballapur.—A new building is necessary. The old travellers' bungalow may temporarily be used for the new court.

Chintamani.—A new building is necessary. Temporary accommodation may be had by hiring some building,

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Jurisdiction and location of the courts.—The Government Order provides for one first class court and three second class courts for the district with jurisdiction as noted below:—

I.	*First class court.*—	
	Tumkur ...	... All first class cases of the whole district.
II.	*Second class courts.*—	
	(1) Tumkur ...	... The taluks of Tumkur, Gubbi and Kunigal.
	(2) Maddagiri ...	.. The taluks of Maddagiri, Pavagada and Sira and the sub-taluk of Koratagere.
	(3) Tiptur ...	... The taluks of Tiptur, and Chiknayakanahalli and Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.

From the statistics of the number of cases filed in each court of the Tumkur District since the year 1914-15, it is seen that on an average, the number of second and third class cases in the courts of Tumkur, Maddagiri and Tiptur will be about 550, 480 and 392 respectively per year.

The tentative arrangement seems very convenient and may be confirmed. The Deputy Commissioner also agrees in this view. It is believed that the Magistrates at Tumkur and Maddagiri will have sufficient work but the work in the Tiptur court will be somewhat light.

Accommodation. Tumkur.—After inspection of the buildings in Tumkur, I suggested to the Deputy Commissioner that the second class court may be permanently located in the rooms now used by the Sub-Registrar in the Taluk Cutcherry, his office being removed to the portion in the Taluk Cutcherry till recently occupied by that office. The Deputy Commissioner is agreeable to this.

I also suggested that the first class court may be held as a permanent measure in the *Jui Jitsu* shed opposite to the Taluk Cutcherry after carrying out necessary additions and improvements to make it suitable for the purpose. The cost of improving it is estimated by the Deputy Commissioner at about Rs. 2,500. It is understood that orders have issued for the disbandment of the *Jui Jitsu* classes.

The Deputy Commissioner has accepted both these suggestions.

Maddagiri.—There is no accommodation either in the taluk cutcherry or in the Sub-Division office. A new building is absolutely necessary. It may be constructed in the new extension that is being laid out.

Tiptur.—A new building is necessary and it may be constructed in the new extension between the Taluk Office and the travellers' bungalow.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Jurisdiction and location of courts.—In the Government Order, three second class courts have been sanctioned by Government to be located at Nanjangud, Mysore and Mandya in addition to two first class courts. Under this arrangement the courts at Mysore and Nanjangud will each have jurisdiction over four taluks and the court at Mandya over five taluks and a sub-taluk.

From the statistics appended hereto, it is seen that the number of second and third class cases excluding those of the Mysore City and taluk and also those disposed of by the Bench of Magistrates at Mysore, comes to about 2,700. It will not be possible for three second class courts to cope with this heavy work, each court having an average of about 900 cases a year. Moreover the large area under the jurisdiction of each will also entail considerable inconvenience to parties. It seems therefore necessary to have at least one more second class court for this district.

As regards the location of the courts, after careful consideration and discussion with local officers, I would recommend that the four courts may be located at Nanjangud, Hunsur, French Rocks and Mandya.

The necessity for a court at Hunsur is quite clear. Some parts of this taluk are more than 60 or 70 miles from Mysore. It is an important taluk including some semi-malnad areas; and the court if given jurisdiction over Yedatore, Heggaddevankote and Hunsur Taluks, will have compact area under it.

This arrangement will involve the abolition of the second class court at Mysore; but it will not be a great hardship, because the jurisdiction over the Mysore City and taluk will rest with the City Magistrate (First class) Mysore, and in addition there will be a Bench Magistrates' Court in the Mysore City.

The following distribution of jurisdiction among the several courts seems to be the best under the circumstances:—

I.	*First Class Courts*—	
	(1) City Magistrate, Mysore ...	All classes of cases of the Mysore City and taluk.
	(2) First class Magistrate, Mysore.	All 1st class cases of the district (except the Mysore City and taluk) and the Second and third class cases of the T.-Narsipur Taluk.
II.	*Second Class Courts*—	
	(1) Hunsur	The taluks of Hunsur, Yedatore and Heggaddevankote.
	(2) Nanjangud	Nanjangud, Chamrajnagar, Gundlupet and Yelandur.
	(3) French-Rocks ...	Seringapatam, Krishnarajpete and French-Rocks (Sub-taluk.)
	(4) Mandya	Mandya, Malvalli and Nagamangala.

The only item that requires some explanation is the assignment of T.-Narsipur Taluk to the Mysore First Class Magistrate's Court. The Nanjangud court will have very heavy work, if T.-Narsipur is added to it. It is therefore suggested that it may be tacked on to the First Class Magistrate's Court. The latter officer will have roughly 150 cases a year and can therefore easily deal with this additional work also.

The disposal of criminal work in the Yelandur Jahgir requires some consideration. Apart from other administrative reasons, uniformity of procedure will require that the Amildar of Yelandur should be divested of Magisterial functions which he is exercising at present, when the scheme is enforced in respect of the other Amildars of the district. I would suggest that the jurisdiction over Yelandur Taluk may be given to the Second Class Magistrate of Nanjangud.

Accommodation.—The existing offices in the places selected in the district are so congested that it is necessary to provide new buildings for courts except at Hunsur.

In Mysore City, the Deputy Commissioner informed me that a proposal is under consideration for erecting a new Taluk Cutcherry opposite the Public Office building. It will be convenient if accommodation could be provided in this building for the new First class Magistrate's Court.

In Mandya, Nanjangud and French Rocks, new buildings are quite necessary.

In Hunsur, some of the buildings recently taken over by the Government may be utilised for holding a second class court, with suitable modifications.

The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that temporary accommodation could be had in all the places for the courts, if sufficient notice were given to him.

Hassan District.

Jurisdiction and location of courts.—According to the sanctioned scheme, there will be one first class and two second class Magistrates' Courts for the district, located in Hassan and Channarayapatna. The former will have jurisdiction over the taluks of Hassan and Belur and Manjarabad and the sub-taluk of Alur; and the latter over the taluks of Channarayapatna, Hole-Narsipur, Arkalgud and Arsikere.

This arrangement is fairly convenient but it has certain disadvantages. Cases arising in the malnad portions of the district comprised in the Manjarabad and Belur Taluks will have to come up for trial at Hassan. The difficulties of the people in the Malnad, especially during the monsoon are well known and it will be a great boon to parties, witnesses, etc., if one of the courts were established at Saklespur. The important interests represented by the Coffee industry will also find it an advantage to have a Magistrate's Court at Saklespur which will be a convenient centre for the taluks of Manjarabad and Belur and the sub-taluk of Alur. I would therefore recommend that one of the 2nd class courts may be shifted from Hassan to Saklespur.

The people of Belurhave sent in a representation praying that a second class court may be located there. But I think Saklespur is more suitable than Belur.

The other second class court may be located at Hole-Narsipur instead of at Channarayapatna. The former is more central, the headquarters of a Munsiff and a thriving town. It is now connected with Hassan by railway. For these reasons, Government have located the headquarters of the new Revenue Sub-Division there. This court may be given jurisdiction over Hole-Narsipur, Channarayapatna and Arkalgud Taluks.

There only remain the taluks of Hassan and Arsikere. These two may be conveniently placed under the First Class Magistrate of Hassan. The average number of first class cases per year in the district is only about 100, and he can easily look after the second and third Class cases of these two taluks also. As Arsikere is now only two hours' run from Hassan by Railway, the people of Arsikere Taluk will not be put to any hardship.

The Deputy Commissioner is agreeable to the proposals outlined above. The distribution and jurisdiction of the Courts, as re-arranged, will be as noted under :—

I. *First Class Court*—

Hassan ... All the first class cases of the district and the Second and Third Classes cases of the taluks of Hassan and Arsikere.

II. *Second Class Courts*—

(1) Saklespur ... The taluks of Saklespur and Belur, and the sub-taluk of Alur.

(2) Hole-Narsipur... The taluks of Hole-Narsipur, Channarayapatna and Arkalgud.

Accommodation.—For the permanent location of the Courts, new buildings have to be constructed in all the three places. It is understood that Government have sanctioned in their Order No. 11890 E. C. 40-17-2, dated 8th June 1918, the construction of a combined office at Hassan for the offices of the District Economic Superintendent, District Superintendent of Police, etc. The Deputy Commissioner proposes to make provision for the First Class Magistrate's Court in this building. This may be approved.

As regards Hole-Narsipur, a new building will be needed for the new Revenue Sub-Division Office. Additional accommodation for the new Court may be provided in this building.

A new building will be necessary at Saklespur.

The Deputy Commissioner stated that temporary accommodation might be arranged for, in all the places, if sufficient time is given.

Chitaldrug District.

Jurisdiction and location of Courts.—According to the Government Order, there will be one First Class and two Second Class Magistrates Courts, one at Chitaldrug and the other at Davangere. The Second Class Court at Chitaldrug has jurisdiction over the taluks of Chitaldrug, Hiriyur, Challakere and Molakalmuru, and that at Davangere, over the taluks of Davangere, Holalkere, Hosdurga and Jagalur, and the sub-taluk of Harihar.

The average total number of second and third class cases filed for the whole district per year will be about 1020 and the first class cases about 77.

The district is one of long distances, and the arrangement suggested in the Government Order will, it is apprehended, be found to be somewhat inconvenient. Molakalmuru, for, instance, is about 50 miles from Chitaldrug and the frontier portions are still more inaccessible. It will be a great hardship both to private litigants as well as to Government officials, who have to attend the Courts on duty, to go such long distances for petty offences. If a Court is located at Challakere, it will meet the difficulty to some extent, though not entirely. This Court may have jurisdiction over the taluks of Challakere, Molakalmuru, Hiriyur and Jagalur.

The Davangere Court may have jurisdiction over the taluks assigned to it except Jagalur which may be transferred to the Challakere Court.

The First Class Magistrate will have very little work as the average number of first class cases per year is only 77. He may be given jurisdiction over Chitaldrug Taluk also.

The location and jurisdiction of the Courts in the district may be as noted under :—

I. *First Class Court*—

Chitaldrug .. All First Class cases of the district and also the Second and Third Class cases of the Chitaldrug Taluk.

II. *Second Class Courts*—

Challakere ... The taluks of Challakere, Molakalmuru, Hiriyur and Jagalur.

Davangere ... The taluks of Davangere, Holalkere and Hosdurga, and the sub-taluk of Harihar.

Accommodation.—The Deputy Commissioner proposes that the First Class Court at Chitaldrug may be located in the rooms now occupied by the Maramat and Conference sections of the District Office, which may be shifted to the rooms now occupied by the Forest Office which may be removed to a rented building. It will probably be more convenient to construct a new building for the First Class Court at Chitaldrug.

At Davangere and Challakere, new buildings have to be constructed, as no other accommodation is available.

Kadur District.

Jurisdiction and location of Courts.—Under the tentative scheme, there will be a First Class Court at Chikmagalur, and two Second Class Courts for the districts, *viz.*, at Chikmagalur and Tarikere. The Court at Chikmagalur will have jurisdiction over the taluks of Chikmagalur, Mudgere and Koppa, and that at Tarikere, over the taluks of Tarikere and Kadur, and the sub-taluk of Narasimharajapura.

The total number of second and third class cases for the whole district excluding the cases tried by Bench of Magistrate at Chikmagalur is about 782 on the average and first class cases about 58 a year.

In view of the limited amount of criminal work in the district, I am of opinion that one Second Class Court is enough for this district in addition to the First Class Court. The First Class Magistrate at Chikmagalur may take up the taluks of Chikmagalur and Mudgere in addition to the First Class cases. The Second Class Magistrate of Tarikere may have jurisdiction over the taluks of Kadur, Tarikere and Koppa, and the sub-taluk of Narasimharajapura.

The cases of the Sringeri Jahgir may also be tried by the Second Class Magistrate of Tarikere as the Amildar of the Jahgir will have to be divested of his Magisterial functions.

This arrangement does away with the necessity for another Second Class Court for the district, and it will also provide sufficient work for the First Class Magistrate who will otherwise have practically no work at all.

The jurisdiction of the Courts under the arrangement proposed will be as noted under :—

I. *First Class Courts*—

Chikmagalur ... All first class cases of the district and the second and third class cases of the Chikmagalur and Mudgere Taluks.

II. *Second Class Court*—

Tarikere ... The taluks of Tarikere, Koppa and Kadur, and the sub-taluk of Narasimharajapura and the Sringeri Jahgir.

Accommodation.—New buildings for the Courts in the district will have to be constructed and it is not possible to make any readjustment either at Chikmagalur or at Tarikere.

S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Special Officer.

APPENDIX.

District	Jurisdiction and location of Courts tentatively fixed in Government Order No. 4550-600—Cts. 312-12-1, dated 10th May 1918		Proposals of the Special Officer	
			I. 1ST CLASS COURTS.	
Kolar ...	I. (1) Special Magistrate, *1st Class*, Kolar.	1st Class cases of the District except the Kolar Gold Fields.	(1) 1st Class Magistrate, Kolar.	All 1st Class cases of the District except those of the Kolar Gold Fields area.
	(2) Special Magistrate, *1st Class*, Kolar Gold Fields.	The Kolar Gold Fields.	(2) 1st Class Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields.	All 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class cases of the Kolar Gold Fields.
	II. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE, 2ND CLASS.		II. 2ND CLASS COURTS.	
	(1) Kolar ...	The Taluks of Kolar, Srinivaspur and Chintamani.	(1) Kolar ...	The Taluks of Kolar, Mulbagal, Malur and Bowringpet (except Kolar Gold Fields area).
	(2) Chikballapur ...	The taluks of Chikballapur, Goribidnur, Bagepalli, Sidlaghatta and the Sub-Taluk of Gudibanda.	(2) Chikballapur ...	The taluks of Chikballapur, Goribidnur and Bagepalli and the Sub-Taluk of Gudibanda.
	(3) Kolar Gold Fields.	The taluks of Bowringpet, Mulbagal and Malur.	(3) Chintamani ...	The taluks of Chintmani, Srinivaspur and Sidlaghatta.
Tumkur ...	I. Special Magistrate, *1st Class*, Tumkur.	1st Class cases of the District.	The arrangement ordered is convenient and may be confirmed.	
	II. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE. 2ND CLASS.			
	(1) Tumkur ...	The taluks of Tumkur, Gubbi and Kunigal.		
	(2) Tiptur ..	The taluks of Tiptur and Chiknayakanhalli, and the Sub-Taluk of Turuvekere.		
	(3) Maddagiri ...	The taluks of Maddagiri Pavagada and Sira and the Sub-Taluk of Koratagere.		
Mysore ...	I. (1) City Magistrate, Mysore.	The 1st Class cases of the Mysore City and Taluk.	I. 1ST CLASS COURTS.	
	(2) Special Magistrate, *1st Class*, Mysore.	The 1st Class cases of the District (excluding those of the Mysore Taluk).	(1) City Magistrate, Mysore	All cases of the Mysore City and Taluk.
			(2) 1st Class Magistrate, Mysore.	All 1st Class cases of the District (except Mysore City and Taluk) and the 2nd and 3rd Class cases of the T.-Narasipur Taluk.
	II. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE, 2ND CLASS.		II. 2ND CLASS COURTS.	
	(1) Mysore ...	The taluks of Mysore, Hunsur, Yedatore and Heggaddevankote.	(1) Hunsur ...	The taluks of Hunsur, Yedatore and Heggaddevankote.
	(2) Mandya ...	The taluks of Mandya Malvalli, Seringapatam, Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala and the Sub-Taluk of French Rocks.	(2) Mandya ...	The taluks of Mandya, Malvalli and Nagamangala.
	(3) Nanjangud ...	The taluks of T.-Narasipur, Nanjangud, Chamarajnagar and Gundlupet.	(3) Nanjangud ...	The taluks of Nanjangud, Chamarajnagar, Gundlupet and Yelandur.
			(4) French Rocks ...	The taluks of Mandya, Malvalli and Nagamangala.
Hassan ...	I. Special Magistrate, *1st Class*, Hassan.	1st Class cases of the District.	I. 1st Class Court, Hassan.	All 1st Class cases of the District and the 2nd and 3rd class cases of the taluks of Hassan and Arsikere.
	II. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE, 2ND CLASS.		II 2ND CLASS COURTS.	
	(1) Hassan ...	The taluks of Hassan Manjarabad and Belur and the Sub-Taluk of Alur.	(1) Saklespur ...	The taluks of Saklespur and Belur and the Sub-Taluk of Alur.
	(2) Channarayapatna.	The taluks of Channarayapatna, Arsikere, Hole-Narsipur and Arkalgud.	(2) Hole-Narsipur ...	The taluks of Hole-Narsipur, Channarayapatna and Arkalgud.
Chitaldrug ...	I. Special Magistrate, *1st Class*, Chitaldrug.	1st Class cases of the District.	I. 1st Class Court Chitaldrug.	All 1st Class cases of the District and also the 2nd and 3rd class cases of the Chitaldrug Taluk.
	II. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE, 2ND CLASS.			
	(1) Davangere ...	The taluks of Davangere, Holalkere, Hosadurga and Jagalur and the Sub-Taluk of Haribar.	II. 2ND CLASS COURTS.	
	(2) Chitaldrug ...	The taluks of Chitaldrug, Hiriyur, Challakere and Molakalmuru.	(1) Davangere ...	The taluks of Davangere Holalkere and Hosdurga and the Sub-Taluk of Haribar.
			(2) Challakere ...	The taluks of Challakere Molkalmuru, Jagalur and Hiriyur.
Kadur ...	I. Special Magistrate, 1st Class, Chikmagalur.	1st Class cases of the district.	I. 1st Class Court, Chikmagalur.	All 1st Class cases of the District and the 2nd and 3rd Class cases of the taluks of Chikmagalur and Mudigere.
	II. SPECIAL MAGISTRATE, 2ND CLASS.			
	(1) Tarikere ...	The taluks of Tarikere and Kadur and the Sub-Taluk of Narasimharajapura.	II. 2nd Class Court, Tarikere.	The taluks of Tarikere, Koppa and Kadur and the Sub-Taluk of Narasimharajapura and the Sringeri Jahgir.
	(2) Chikmagalur ...	The taluks of Chikmagalur, Mudgere, and Koppa.		

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